The New-York Times.

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THE COMING CELEBRATION.

FIERCE RIVALRY OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

EVERY SUGGESTION OF THE ONE EAGERLY TAKEN UP BY THE OTHER—CONCORD'S ADVANTAGE OF A POEM NEUTRALIZED BY LEXINGTON AFTER A BRISK HUNT FOR A POET—WHITTIER OFFSET BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET IN NEW-ENGLAND—THE PREPARATIONS AT THE SCENES OF INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—Having had the worst snow-storm of the season on Tuesday night and Wednesday, we were favored to-night with a heavy rain-fall, with the unusual accompaniment of thunder and lightning. Between the two of them we are sure of miserable roads on Monday, unless a miracle intervenes. But that will not damp the patriotism of Massachusetts, whose sons will wade ankle deep in mud if need be in honor of their ancestors, and despite the weather we can count upon a pair of creditable celebrations of one event. This brings up the great civil war now raging between the two towns, and compels the mention of a new incident of the deadly struggle. When Concord announced an oration, Lexington met it with another, and so both went on with processions, balls, unveiling of statues, each giving a Roland for an Oliver. But Lexington produced a poet in the gifted Whittier, and Concord was aghast. Poetry cannot be produced at a moment's notice, and poets are not plenty. But something must be done, and Judge Hoar at the last moment rushed off, figuratively speaking, to the famous home of James Russell Lowell at "The Willows" and implored his help. Rumors of this coming to THE TIMES correspondent, he intruded upon the home this morning, and had a pleasant interview with the renowned poet, during which a copy of the poem was requested, but he was assured it had not been completed, nor would it be until late on Sunday night. But out of the conversation came the fact that Lexington was shorn of its laurels, for Concord was likewise to have a poem worthy of the occasion. But it is unlucky for Prof. Lowell, for between short-hand reporters, telegraph operators, and hasty proof-reading, he is not likely to recognize his offspring.

THE PRESIDENT'S ART.

This has been given only as an episode of the celebration which has already begun. This afternoon President Grant, Vice President Wilson, Postmaster General Jewell, and Secretaries Belknap, Delano, and Robeson arrived in the city. The journey from New-York was not very eventful. At Bridgeport, New-Haven, and Hartford it was generally known that the Presidential party was to pass through, and large crowds gathered to obtain a sight of the dignitaries, although but little enthusiasm was manifested and the President did not show himself. At Springfield, where the train stops for some time, a large crowd greeted the arrival of the train with cheers. Here the Legislative Committee, consisting of Senators Harwood and Edson and Messrs. Fitzgerald, Tompkins, and Blunt, with members of the Governor's Staff, met the party, and Col. Harwood addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: It gives me pleasure to welcome you in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to tender you the hospitalities of the State. We trust that the commemoration of the memorable events of a hundred years ago will be made interesting to you, and that your visit will be in every way agreeable. It also gives me pleasure to welcome the members of your Cabinet.

The President, as he shook hands, replied in a quiet way by simply referring to the hearty receptions which had been given him on former visits, and thanking Mr. Harwood, as a representative of the State, for this new courtesy which had been extended to him. Col. Wyman, his Excellency's aid, was then presented by Mr. Harwood, and a general introduction followed. The crowd surged around the car, anxious to get a glimpse of the distinguished guests, and to gratify their curiosity, the President stepped to the door and permitted himself to be gazed upon for a few minutes, and numerous of the more favored embraced the opportunity to shake hands with him. The President did not leave the car, and the train left for Boston but a little behind the regular time.

ARRIVAL IN BOSTON.

The express came in at 5:35, and the President and his party were conducted to the barouches in waiting for them. It was with great difficulty that the immense crowd were kept back by the Police. Chief of Police Savage, with a detail of twelve mounted Police, escorted the procession of carriages through Beach, Washington, and Court streets, to Bowdoin square, where they drew up in front of the Revere House. The route was crowded with persons anxious to obtain a glimpse of the distinguished officials, though the drizzling rain prevented any emphatic demonstrations. The party entered the Revere House through the private entrance at the corner of Cambridge street and proceeded immediately to the rooms prepared for them, the President being domiciled in No. 15, which has been made famous by the presence of Jenny Lind, Christine Nilsson, the Grand Duke Alexis, and King Kalakaua. The smiling face of Gen. Jewell brought up the rear of the little procession. After attending to their toilets, the party sat down to a State banquet, which had been prepared for them in the private parlors of the house with great luxury. The table was laid for forty guests. Gov. Gaston presided, and among the guests were Collector Simmons and Mayor Cobb. There were no formal speeches.

LEXINGTON—PRUDENCE AND PATRIOTISM.

Lexington presented a gay and lively appearance to-day, and there were many indications to be seen of the nearness of the great event. The mammoth tent on the green is nearly finished, and the decoration of buildings is already begun. Memorial Hall is transformed by the hand of Col. William Beals, the decorator, and many private dwellings in the immediate vicinity have been draped with mottoes, flags, and an endless amount of bunting. The snow has disappeared from the streets, which, though now somewhat muddy, will be in fine condition on Monday if it does not storm in the meantime. The rush of visitors has set in, and thousands of applications have been made for stabling for horses on the eventful day. In some instances quarters for man and beast were engaged months in advance, many private stables being thrown open to the public for a little speculation. One of the most interesting souvenirs of the past is to be found in the old Buckman Tavern, where the Minute-men awaited the arrival of the British. Imbedded in the walls is a bullet fired from a musket in the memorable fight. The house, now occupied by Mr. William Niles, and in 1775 by Mr. Benjamin Merriam, is also one of great historical interest. After the fight it was used by the British as a hospital. They ransacked the house, using the bed-clothes for bandages, and upon their departure nothing was found undisturbed but a barrel of flax. On the return of the family a British soldier was found in the barn who begged for mercy, promising to make himself useful to the family.

CONCORD.

Mr. Nathan L. Pratt, of Sudbury, has been selected as an unmounted aid on the staff of Major Gen. Francis C. Barlow, the Concord Chief Marshal, and the Selectmen of Sudbury have appointed Mr. George F. Butterfield to the office of Marshal for the delegation of citizens from that town who intend joining the people of Concord in their centennial observance on Monday. Preparations are making for a most elaborate decorative display at Concord. The residences of the leading citizens will be decorated, and the decorations of Agricultural Hall, where the grand ball is to be held, will be especially elegant.

The dinner and oration tents are now all ready. The dinner-tent at Lexington is 410 feet long and 50 feet broad, and has a wing of 100 feet. Seats are provided for 3,500 people. The pavilion is 200 by 85 feet. Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, will speak on the Green at Lexington on Monday. The Veteran Association, under the command of Col. Henry Little, aged eighty-seven years, will turn out about forty men at Lexington. Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Hastings, formerly residents of Lexington, and now of New-York, have devoted $1,000 each to the Centennial Fund. The Philadelphia City Government will arrive in this city on Sunday forenoon, take part in the Centennial celebrations on Monday, return to Boston on that night, start for home on Tuesday morning, and reach Philadelphia the next day.

VOLUNTEER LADY WAITERS.

The following young ladies from Arlington have offered their services to wait at the tables, or otherwise aid in the Lexington celebration; Hattie Russell, Bertha Russell, Grace Swan, Lizzie Hardy, Fanny Fessenden, Lilla Field, Alice Russell, Annie Cutler, Lizzie Merrifield, Josie Richardson, Millie Buckman, Mary Schouler, Lizzie Newton, Nettie Boston, Minnie Brooks, Lizz Day, Carry Brown, Grace Whittemore, Mollie Russel. In reply to their offer, which was accepted, Mr. J. B. Smith, the Lexington Caterer, states that a car will be at Arlington at 11 A. M. Monday, to transport the fair volunteers to the scene of battle.

BUSINESS TO BE SUSPENDED.

There will be no business transacted in the United States Court on Monday. It is proposed at Concord, on the day of the celebration to decorate all the graves where it is known that revolutionary soldiers are buried.

THE GRAND MARSHAL.

It is a little singular that Concord has gone to New-York for a Grand Marshal, but this is a day of singular things, and of huge jokes, mixed up with notable displays of fervent patriotism. Another singular thing is that Secretary Fish did not accompany the Presidential party, but will come to-morrow. Still another is that the President did not enter his box at the Globe Theatre until 10 o'clock to-night. When he did appear he was cordially cheered by the large audience, in response to which he gracefully but briefly bowed, and then sat down to become immediately absorbed in the play. Thus begins the Centennial.

SHARKEY.

HE IS STILL A CLOSE PRISONER AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 16.—Sharkey remains in jail and is not allowed to hold communication with any one. The steamer Columbus sailed to-day without him. Whether the authorities have arrived at any decision in his case is unknown. It is possible he may be sent to New-York to-morrow; but if not, he will certainly be kept in jail for the present. Foxists on the truth of his charges against Sharkey.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17—1. A. M.—Light snow has prevailed in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and New-England States, with brisk northerly to westerly winds, decidedly low temperature and increased pressure. Clear weather, lower temperature and northerly winds have prevailed in the North-west and the Southern States. The barometer is lowest on the Atlantic coast, and highest west of the Mississippi Valley. Heavy gales continue near the middle Atlantic and New-England coasts. The rivers have fallen at Little Rock, Pittsburg, Evansville, Paducah, and Morgantown, and risen at St. Paul and Marietta.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England decidedly cold and partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and possibly snow during a portion of the day north of Massachusetts.

For the Middle States, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley, clear, or clearing, and decidedly cold weather, with north to west winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, colder and generally clear weather, northerly winds and rising barometer east of the Mississippi.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather during the day, with rising temperature, northerly winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and falling barometer during Saturday night.

The Ohio River will fall slowly. Cautionary signals continue at the stations on the Atlantic coast, between Cape Hatteras and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	48°	46°	3:30 P. M.	52°	46°
6 A. M.	44°	47°	6 P. M.	52°	44°
9 A. M.	42°	47°	9 P. M.	48°	38°
12 M.	47°	45°	12 P. M.	46°	38°
Average temperature yesterday					42½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last Year					47½°

THE JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—Judge Drummond filed an opinion this morning as to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad case, and in similar cases. After sitting with Judge Blodgett for a rehearing of the argument, he reaffirms his first decision, namely, that the court has jurisdiction in cases of this kind. The decision is very long and carefully reviews the argument and points submitted.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16.—Scipio Bryan and Elijah Atkinson, both colored, were hanged at Beaufort to-day, for the double crime of murder and arson, in June, 1874. They entered a country store near Grahamville, robbed the clerk in charge, named Behn, murdered him, and set fire to the premises. The execution was witnessed by about 5,000 colored people. No disturbance occurred. Both murderers made full confessions and professed penitence.

JUDGMENT OF A CANADIAN COURT SUSTAINED.

MONTREAL, April 16.—A cable telegram just received announces that the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Council dismissed the appeal in the case of the Bank of Toronto against the European Guarantee Company, thereby sustaining the judgment of the Dominion Court of Appeals in favor of the bank.

ALBANY.

SHARP PARTY MOVEMENT ON THE FOX POLICE JUSTICES BILL.

ATTEMPT TO PASS THE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE SENATE ASKS FOR ITS RETURN—THE "RESPONSIBLE MAJORITY" KICKS AND THEN SURRENDERS—HOW A BROOKLYN RAILROAD MEASURE AFFECTED THE TWO EMBRYO JUSTICESHIPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 16, 1875.

The sharp manœuvre by which the Fox Police Justices bill was rushed by unanimous consent to a passage in the Senate last night was the engrossing subject of discussion and anxiety among the Republicans in both Houses this morning, and it was noticed that there was a full attendance of members in their places, as it was decided last night that sharp, prompt work could alone prevent the passage of the bill. As I stated last night it was decided by the Republicans of the Senate that a resolution should be offered as soon as possible after assembling, asking the Assembly to return the bill to the Senate. In the House the minority was held in hand ready for any attempt to pass the bill to a third reading. It was doubted whether, as a party measure, the passage of the bill by the majority could be prevented, but it was resolved that it should be at least delayed by every possible parliamentary means until the Senate had time to act. The intentions of the "responsible majority" with regard to the bill were evident, from the fact that the bill was engrossed and transmitted to the Clerk of the House ready for immediate work. As soon as the House was in order Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, asked "unanimous consent that Senate bill No. 220 be ordered to a third reading." The motion was a decidedly innocent one on its face, and might possiby have been agreed to, particularly as "Tim" supplemented his request in the blandest possible way with the volunteer information that "this was merely a small bill relating to a local matter." The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities. A few days ago Mr. Coffey, of Kings, had before the House on its final passage "a small local bill" relating to the Van Brunt Street Railroad of Brooklyn. The bill was defeated by "Tim" not voting on it in a tight pinch, and in consequence of the fact that it was found he was recorded in its favor when he had not voted at all, several members changed their votes to "no," and the bill lacked two votes of the necessary number. Coffey had a rod in pickle for "Tim," and promptly interjected the words "I object," when he asked unanimous consent this morning. Had it not been for those two words the Police Justices bill would at this hour have been in the Executive Chamber awaiting the Governor's approval or disapproval. Of course, a nice Democratic combination on Coffey may now be looked for. An hour after the above legislative episode, ex-Gov. Alvord walked up to the Clerk's desk and asked Mr. Calkins if he had received a resolution from the Senate asking for the return of "Senate bill No. 220." Mr. Calkins replied that he had, and the Onondaga chief went back to his seat. After waiting about fifteen minutes, and finding that the Senate resolution was not announced, Mr. Alvord again rose and asked the Acting Speaker, Mr. Hammond, for the announcement and reading of the resolution. Mr. Calkins informed the Speaker that one of the clerks was engaged in entering and copying the resolution, and that fact was announced by the Chair. Mr. Alvord again resigned himself to a patient posture in his seat, but meantime golden moments were passing, bills were in the order of third readings, and at any moment the innocent "220" might be sprung from the committee and passed. Finally Mr. Alvord demanded the reading of the resolution from the Senate. Mr. Waehner, of New-York, rose and said the House was now in the regular order of business, and that the motion for the reading of the resolution at this time was out of order. Besides, the bill was not now before the House, having been referred to one of the standing committees. Mr. Alvord said the bill was in the hands of a committee, and that that committee was merely a subordinate adjunct of this House. Mr. Waehner said the proper business was now before the House under the ninth joint rule, and that it could not be suspended unless by unanimous consent. Mr. Alvord replied that this was a privileged resolution, and was always in order, but in order to bring the question up squarely he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. Gen. Husted, who had been up to the Senate Chamber, came in at this moment, and, seeing the situation of affairs, asked for information from the Chair as to the question before the House. The acting Speaker explained the question, and Mr. Husted said a bill which was in custody of a committee was in the custody of the House. A message from the Senate was always in order and could be called up and its reading ordered by any member, or it could be at any time announced and read by order of the Chair. The question was now whether this House would now conform to proper parliamentary usage and to its own rules. He called for the reading of the message from the Senate. The Chair ruled the point well taken and the message was read, and Mr. Husted said the question now was whether this House would accede to a respectful request from the Senate, which was a co-ordinate branch of this Legislature. In the midst of much excitement and clamor among the Tammany members, Mr. Daly, Democrat, of New-York, rose in his usual courteous, quiet way, and said: "Mr. Speaker, even for the sake of party I would be unwilling to indulge or aid in any movement here which would savor of 'snap' legislation. I believe this House has no desire to do any act which would be unfair or discourteous on this question, and, for one, I would [not do what I believed to be a disrespectful action toward a co-ordinate branch of this Legislature. I trust this request from the Senate will be complied with unanimously." Mr. Waehner replied impetuously that this was a political measure. The Senate had so regarded it, and he proposed that it should be so considered here. It was a bill of a purely political character, and the Senate, now finding out its mistake, seeks to rescind its action. Some gentlemen might take a different view of political questions from what he did. In any event the House could not bring this bill before it unless the committee having custody of it was first discharged from its consideration. It was, of course, subject to the orders of this House, but he made the point of order that at this time this motion was not in order. Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, addressed the House briefly, saying he hoped the Representatives on this floor would show sufficient respect for the Senate to accede to its request. He would only ask this House to suppose the case of its having made a request like this to the Senate for the return of a bill. It was not an unusual request, and had been repeatedly made by each House to the other, and he hoped this House would not now transgress the bounds of ordinary parliamentary courtesy. Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, made a brief address, also hoping that the resolution of the Senate might not be disrespected, but while he was yet speaking Mr. Waehner, who had retired to the rear of the Chamber, came hastily toward the Speaker's desk, and asking Mr. Petty to give way, said: "Mr. Speaker, I have received different information from the Senate. I withdraw my point of order, and move the adoption of the Senate resolution, and I hope the request will be agreed to unanimously." This lightning-like change of front surprised every one. Waehner looked significantly about him at the members of his delegation, so as to give them the cue as to the programme. Those who were out of their seats dropped back into them, and the question being put to the House was carried with a half-hearted "yea," but not a single negative vote. Senator Fox saw danger ahead if this bill were pushed against the will of the Senate, and sent word to Waehner to "haul out." If this course had not been followed Tammany Hall would have had a hard road to travel in the Republican Senate for the remainder of the season, and the slaughter of Democratic measures, local and general, would have been something to be remembered.

PASSAGE IN THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE INSPECTOR BILL.

In the course of the third reading of bills in the Assembly the bill creating the office of Inspector of Public Works came up in order, and Mr. Alvord moved to recommit it to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to amend it by providing that the examinations authorized to be held by the Inspector shall be held with open doors, and that witnesses shall have the right to be attended by and consult with counsel. A debate of twenty minutes ensued, in which it was urged by Messrs. Alvord and Lincoln, who suggested the proposed amendments, together with Mr. Waehner, that any other course than open sessions would be a violation of the rights of the citizen and of the principles of the Constitution, and that the Inspectors' Court would otherwise degenerate into a star chamber. Messrs. Daly, T. C. Campbell, Prince, Dessar, Schuyler, and Kennedy opposed the amendments and sustained the bill in its present form. They asserted that it might as well be claimed that a grand jury room was a star chamber. No harm could come to the citizen from this form of Inspector's inquiry, as he had no power either to find judgments, to indict, or to punish, but was merely an attaché of the Governor, whose duty it would be to report to the legal representatives of the State, the Attorney General, such facts as were developed, for presentation by that officer in the proper form before a grand jury, if deemed by him sufficient. The same arguments have already been made twice over on these proposed provisions of the bill. The amendments were finally lost, and the bill passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 11 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Beach, Beardsley, Benedict, Bennett, Berry, Bishop, Bross, Brogan, Brown, Calkins, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Christopher, Clark, Cleary, Coffey, Cooke, Costigan, Daly, Davis, Dessar, Farrar, Faulkner, Fish, Fream, Green, Griffin, Hammond, Hanraban, Hauschel, Hess, Hogan, Holmes, Hussey, Husted, W. A. Johnson, Keenan, Kirk, Kshinka, Law, Lawson, Lewis, Lincoln, Mackin, McAfee, McGowan, McGroarty, Merwin, W. Miller, O'Keefe, Peck, Petty, Pierson, Pope, Prince, Reilly, Roscoe, Russell, Schuyler, Scudder, Seward, Shattuck, Sherman, Sherwood, Sheil, Silverman, Smith, Stauf, G. Taylor, W. F. Taylor, Vedder, Vosburgh, West, Whitmore, Willis—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Gallagher, Gedney, Page, Ransom, Schenck, Stacy, Tewksbury, Tremain, Waehner, Yost—11.

The bill was subsequently sent to the Senate for concurrence, and was made the special order for Wednesday next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

A large number of reports of committees were sent in this morning to the Assembly. The following bills were reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee: To create a new Inferior Court, to be known as the Central Criminal Court, in the City of New-York; also to extend the jurisdiction of the Marine Court in the City of New-York. From the Committee on Cities, an act providing that hereafter, in the City of New-York, whenever repairs are required to be made in the pavements of streets already paved with wooden blocks, concrete, or asphalt such repairs shall be made with stone paving blocks. From the Canal Committee, the budget for improvement and extraordinary repairs on the canals; appropriating $500,000 for the continuance and completion of the Champlain Canal improvement; $100,000 for the continuance and completion of the Oneida River improvement, and $489,000 for the general extraordinary repairs. From the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, adversely, the bill to provide that Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company shall be citizens of the United States; also, the act authorizing the Dock Department of New-York City to extend and widen the piers.

A NEGRO MURDERER HANGED IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—Brown, a negro, was hanged four miles from Greensburg, at 10:30 o'clock this morning for the murder of James W. Clinton, an attorney of St. Helena Parish, La., on the 18th of December last. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence. The *Picayune* publishes the confession of the murderer giving the particulars of the killing. Brown overtook Clinton riding along the road and shot him with a single-barreled pistol. On being shot Clinton dismounted and walked to a tree a short distance from the road. Brown went up to him, when Clinton told him to take his horse and everything valuable he had, and that he [Clinton] would say nothing about it. Brown then drew his knife and cut the horse's throat, and, after giving Clinton ten minutes to pray, cut his throat also. He then took the watch and valuables belonging to his victim and left him. Clinton's body was found two days afterward, and the conclusion of the Coroner's jury was that Clinton had lingered until that morning.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—In the Billiard Tournament last night Burleigh beat Parker, 200 to 139; winner's average, 11.11. Miller beat McAfee, 200 to 133; winner's average, 6.25. Maggioli beat Honing, 200 to 146; average, 6.45.

In the tournament this afternoon McAfee beat Maggioli 200 to 146; winner's average 8. The only notable feature of the game was a run of 74, made by McAfee in the eighth inning. Parker beat Horning 200 to 110; winner's average, 5.26. Miller beat Liverman 200 to 161; winner's average, 4.

NAVIGATION FAIRLY OPENED ON LAKE ONTARIO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 16.—The steamer S. S. Ellsworth arrived at noon to-day from the Niagara River, with wheat. This is the first arrival since the opening of navigation.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BELGIAN QUESTION.

CONTENTS OF GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE LAST NOTE OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts. It descants on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses the hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the press in Belgium. The Minister, after informing the House of the contents of the note, said that in addition to this correspondence courteous verbal explanations had been exchanged with the German representative, and, in conclusion, he assured the Chamber that the Belgian Government sincerely desired to strengthen good relations with Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

LONDON, April 16.—Four crowded revival meetings were held here to-day. One of them, which was devoted to students for the ministry, took place at Spurgeon's Tabernacle. Mr. Moody delivered an address on "Christian Work," which was rapturously applauded. Thousands of people arose at his invitation to go into the streets and work for Christ.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DIRECTS AN INVESTIGATION OF HOW THE LONDON TIMES AND NEWS OBTAINED CERTAIN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons to-night there was an acrimonious debate on the question of summoning to the bar the printers of the *Times* and *News* for breach of privilege, for publishing documents in the hands of the Select Committee on Foreign Loans. Mr. Disraeli moved a resolution that the Select Committee be instructed to investigate the affair, and report how the press obtained the documents in question. The resolution was carried, and the order summoning the printers was discharged.

GERMANY.

SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL MISSION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, April 16.—The success of the revival mission of Mr. Pearsall Smith in this city and other towns in Germany is increasing. Immense crowds attend the meetings, and members of the nobility occupy seats on the platforms. The Empress Augusta has given a private audience to Mr. Smith.

SECOND READING OF THE BILL ABROGATING THE INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATION OF ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS BEFORE THE LOWER HOUSE—AN ADDRESS BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, April 16.—The bill abrogating those clauses of the Constitution which grant the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments, passed its second reading to-day in the lower house of the Prussian Diet.

In the course of the debate, Prince Bismarck said that the Government was loath to proceed to such measures, but they were unavoidable. Since the Vatican Council, no one possessed the influence the Pope had. With a compact party, a well-organized press, and an army of obedient priests this power would be serious, even if it belonged to a native instead of a foreign monarch. That monarch, if he had the means, would carry out his programme in Prussia, but he would first have to destroy the majority of the Prussian people. The Prince closed his speech with these words: "When all the breaches in the bulwarks of the State caused by granting too many rights to unworthy objects are repaired, then will we be able to conclude peace."

FRANCE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON ASCENT.

PARIS, April 16.—A party of three persons ascended in the balloon Zenith to-day for the purpose of making scientific observations. The balloon attained the extraordinary height of 8,000 metres, (over 26,000 feet.) Two of the aeronauts were suffocated, and when the balloon reached the ground the third was almost insensible, and has since been so ill that his recovery is doubtful.

SPAIN.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SEIZED BY THE CARLISTS AND HELD FOR RANSOM.

MADRID, April 16.—It is reported that the Carlists have seized a number of women and children in the Province of Soria, and threaten to shoot them unless they are ransomed.

HIGH WATER ON THE PLAINS.

RAILROAD TRAVEL INTERRUPTED—SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—The water, which for several days past has delayed the trains on the Union Pacific Railroad, has finally become so high that travel is entirely suspended between Laramie City, Wyoming, and Ogden, Utah. The water is six feet deep in many places and is still rising. It is impossible to predict when travel can be resumed. The cañons are reported to be full of snow, and it is well known that the depth of the snow-fall last Winter was the greatest for many years. The location of the present trouble is Bitter Creek Valley, 300 miles west of Cheyenne. Passenger trains which left here on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of April are at Laramie City and Rawlings, while those which left Ogden since the 13th are at points west of Green River. All are in good quarters and well cared for. The officials of the Union Pacific Railroad advise travelers for Utah and California not to start until notice of the breaking of the blockade is given.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 16.—A number of passengers, among them Gen. Crook, are here awaiting the repairs of the Union Pacific Road, in order to proceed eastward. The passenger train due at Ogden on the 14th inst., and all due since then, have not yet arrived. It is understood that the trouble extends for a distance of about ten miles along Bitter Creek Valley, which has been inundated by melting snow. Two bridges are reported gone, and the track is washed out at several places. It is impossible to tell when trains will run over this section of the road, but the railroad men are making every effort to repair the track and bridges.

THE ALLEN BANKRUPTCY CASE IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Keokuk, Iowa, says that the Allen bankruptcy case came up in the United States District Court to-day, when Allen filed his answer to his creditors denying that he has at any time delivered to Allen, Stephens & Co., of New-York, a deed of mortgage whereby he conveyed to them the real estate described in the petition or any part thereof, or that he ever made any instrument with the intent to give the firm preference over other creditors, or delay the operation of the Bankruptcy act. The petition further denies that the aggregate of the claims of the petitioners provable under the Bankruptcy act against him, is one-third of the debts provable against him. Then follows a list of the creditors and the debts due, which are as follows: Due depositors, $413,881; due the Cook County National Bank, $644,515; unpaid drafts on New-York and Chicago, $11,282; total, $1,069,378. The court having reviewed the matter, and being satisfied that one-third of the creditors have not joined in the petition, ordered that ten days, eleven, or more be allowed for the other creditors to join in the same.

THE ACAPULCO MASSACRE.

REPORT OF CAPT. QUEEN, OF THE SARANAC, ON THE ATTACK ON A PROTESTANT CONGREGATION BY CATHOLIC ASSASSINS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Capt. Queen, commanding the United States steamer Saranac, dated Acapulco, March 27, he having been ordered thither to inquire into the circumstances attending the death by violence of an American citizen. Capt. Queen reports that about the 15th of March Procopio C. Diaz and other residents of Acapulco, all natives and citizens of Mexico, organized a congregation for religious worship according to the Protestant creed. The meetings were held on Sundays and other days in the house of Diaz, and were strictly of a private character. Diaz and some members of his flock were occasionally stoned by the populace and otherwise annoyed, but sustained no serious damage to their persons. In December last Rev. H. H. Hutchinson, head of the Presbyterian Mission in Mexico, was solicited by the congregation to become their Pastor and to organize the congregation in a more formal manner. Converts were added to the church, and in all the society numbered sixty-eight persons, mostly natives of the country. Preaching took place and prayer-meetings were held at Diaz's residence. They looked for a suitable building for church purposes, and soon rented one which had served as a Roman Catholic church, was subsequently used by the French invaders, and was afterward occupied as a mercantile warehouse. The chapel was formally opened in January last, Mr. Hutchinson officiating as Pastor. On the 25th of that month, after the services, the congregation retired without any fears of injury from their enemies. Mr. Hutchinson did not at that time attend the chapel, the services being conducted by Mr. Diaz. There were present thirty or forty members. A few minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, as the congregation were singing the last hymn, a disturbance was occasioned by a party of Mexicans armed with machetes and muskets. From the testimony adduced on the examination into the disturbances, only six or eight of these armed men entered the building, the others remaining outside for the purpose, it is said, of finishing the Protestants who should attempt to escape. The struggle in the chapel did not continue more than eight minutes. Shots were fired, but the principal damage was done by the machetes. The Protestants, after the assassins retired, barricaded their chapel as a means of protection from the force outside.

The military commander and his aids soon reached the spot, and were directly followed by forty soldiers from the garrison. The District Judge and his Secretary also appeared upon the scene, and ordered those inside to open the doors of the chapel. This the Protestants refused to do until they were assured the party so ordering were their friends. It was then ascertained, according to official inquiry, that three men and one woman had been killed, and eleven men wounded. Among the number killed was a colored man named Henry Morris, a barber, and a native of Boston. His body was fearfully mangled; the head was almost severed from the body. He had frequently been warned by his friends not to go to the meetings, as there were reasons for believing that by so doing he would place his life in danger. A woman was killed by a bullet passing through her head, and a man was found in a dying condition. This man was of the attacking party, and was shot by Diaz, who was badly wounded, having received eight wounds.

Mr. Hutchinson, on the evening of the attack, on being advised to remove to other quarters, went to the California Hotel. A Mexican guard was sent there to protect him should an attempt be made on his life. By advice of the United States Consul, he went on board of a vessel and sailed for San Francisco.

Capt. Queen says the majority of the people of Acapulco influenced and approved the extermination of the Protestants. He has reason to believe that the teaching and influence of the Roman Catholic curate instigated the assault. In his sermons he never condemned the outrage. A petition has been presented to Gen. Alvarez, the Governor of the State, asking for the expulsion of the Protestants. Even if it should appear that the curate was implicated, the Governor would not have the necessary force to sustain him in the inquiry. Nothing had been done to bring the offenders to punishment. Any energetic steps to this end would have the effect of increasing the excitement and occasioning fresh outbreaks. A formal accusation was pending against the curate, but there seemed no prospect of bringing him to account, owing to the present unfavorable condition of affairs.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

In Montreal, yesterday, a verdict of manslaughter was returned by the jury in the case of Pothier for killing Verhaug.

The wife of Dr. C. G. Higbee, a well-known physician of St. Paul, Minn., committed suicide last evening by taking strychnine.

Travis Harris, who murdered Squire Masterson, his father-in-law, at Commerce, Mo., on Nov. 3 last, was hanged at that place yesterday.

Joseph and Davis Repston, of New-York, were arrested in Montreal yesterday on a charge of forgery. Extradition papers are being prepared.

John Hunter, of Collingwood, Ontario, has been convicted and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for incendiarism with intent to defraud the Hartford Insurance Company.

The Canadian Government, for the purpose of testing Winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, has offered a contract to Mr. Sewell for carrying the mails across the Straits of Northumberland during the Winter months.

The passenger agents of the Michigan Central Railroad have been in Ottawa, Ontario, the past few days conferring with the Government regarding the transportation to Fort Garry of 5,000 Mennonites now on the way from Russia.

The Chipaan Silver Mine at Newburyport, Mass., was sold yesterday for $1,600,000 to a joint stock company organized in New-York for the working of the mine. The same parties paid $41,000 for other parcels of land in the vicinity.

A delegation consisting of fifty gentlemen from Texas arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday, their object being the promotion of emigration to their State. The delegation will separate and proceed to various points on their mission.

The bill to tax insurance companies was discussed in the Assembly at Halifax, Nova Scotia, yesterday. An effort was made to exempt life insurance companies from the operation of the tax, but they were placed on the same footing with marine, accident, and fire insurance companies.

The Illinois and St. Louis bridge, crossing the the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo., has been transferred to Morgan, Humphrey & Co. under the fourth mortgage bonds, and a change is to be made in its management. The transfer, it is said, was an amicable one.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Sheboygan, Wis., on Thursday, destroyed Messrs. Crocker, Bliss & Co.'s chair factory. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $4,000.

The loss on Anderson's paper mills, Columbus, Ohio, partially destroyed by fire on Thursday, does not exceed $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The dwelling of Thomas Quinn, in Douglass street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $700; insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company.

A DIAMOND ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—Messrs. Guild & Delano, jewelers, at No. 2 Winter street, were relieved of $2,000 worth of diamonds this afternoon by an unknown man, who watched his opportunity when the clerks were busy, and, pretending to examine some rings, managed to conceal four diamonds and escape unperceived. The robbery was soon detected and the Police informed of it, but the thief, who was evidently a professional, has not yet been arrested.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

LEXINGTON,—1775.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I.

No maddening thirst for blood had they,
No battle-joy was theirs who set
Against the alien bayonet
Their homespun breasts in that old day.

II.

Their feet had trodden peaceful ways,
They loved not strife, they dreaded pain;
They saw not, what to us is plain,
That God would make man's wrath his praise.

III.

No seers were they, but simple men;
Its vast results the future hid;
The meaning of the work they did
Was strange and dark and doubtful then.

IV.

Swift as the summons came they left
The plow, mid-furrow, standing still,
The half-ground corn-grist in the mill,
The spade in earth, the axe in cleft.

V.

They went where duty seemed to call;
They scarcely asked the reason why;
They only knew they could but die,
And death was not the worst of all.

VI.

Of man for man the sacrifice,
Unstained by blood, save theirs, they gave.
The flowers that blossomed from their grave
Have sown themselves beneath all skies.

VII.

Their death-shot shook the feudal tower,
And shattered slavery's chain as well:
On the sky's dome, as on a bell,
Its echo struck the world's great hour.

VIII.

That fateful echo is not dumb:
The nations, listening to its sound,
Wait, from a century's vantage-ground,
The holier triumphs yet to come,—

IX.

The bridal time of Law and Love,
The gladness of the world's release,
When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace
The hawk shall nestle with the dove,—

X.

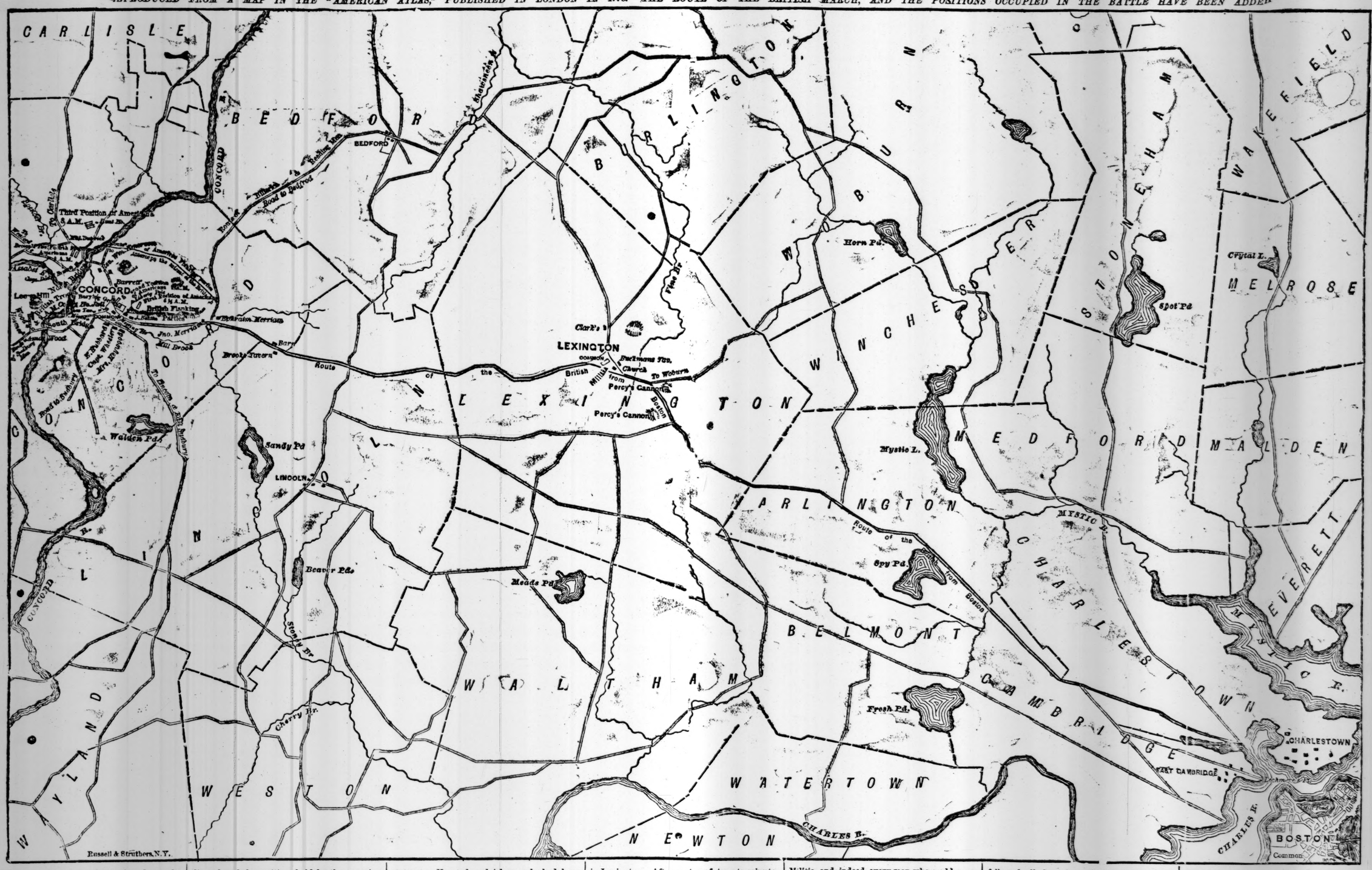
The golden age of brotherhood,
Unknown to other rivalries
Than of the mild humanities,
And gracious interchange of good,

XI.

When closer strand shall lean to strand

CONCORD AND LEXINGTON

REPRODUCED FROM A MAP IN THE "AMERICAN ATLAS," PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN 1776. THE ROUTE OF THE BRITISH MARCH, AND THE POSITIONS OCCUPIED IN THE BATTLE HAVE BEEN ADDED



The map which we print to-day shows the historic ground over which the British troops marched from Boston to Concord on the night of the 18th of April, 1775, and the respective positions taken up by the patriots and the English regiments during the memorable fight at Concord the next morning. The various places of historic interest in the route are indicated, and the positions held by the opposing forces at Concord are accurately marked. The house of Rev. Jonas Clark, where Paul Revere called on his arrival at Lexington, is indicated on the map, and at this place Ebenezer Dour, another trusty messenger from Boston, soon after arrived. The alarm was at once given from the village church bell. The patriot statesmen, Hancock and Adams, who had been stopping at Mr. Clark's house, were conveyed to the house of Mr. James Reed, in Burlington, a few miles to the north of Lexington. The Militia and citizens hastily collected on the common, andhere they were fired upon by the Regulars, and eight Americans were killed and ten wounded. The British did not tarry long in Lexington. After a stay of twenty minutes they proceeded on their way to Concord, where the people were already making preparations to give them a warm reception. The English made their appearance at 7 o'clock in the morning. They entered the village unopposed, but soon from Chelmsford, Carlisle, Littleton, Westford, and other places, the Minute-men, Militia, and indeed every man who could carry a musket, came pouring up to Concord, and the gathering forces marched over the North Bridge to Punkatasset Hill, and thence to the high land in front of Major Buttrick's House, where the British, on guard at North Bridge, were in sight.

Of the sharp and decisive engagement which followed, all the points of interest are clearly indicated in the map. At the North Bridge two Americans were killed and four wounded, while the British loss was four killed and thirteen wounded. During the retreat of the British they were met at Brooks' Tavern, on the Boston road, about two miles from Concord, where a severe action took place, in which eight of the British were killed.

The atlas from which the map is reproduced is a singularly accurate and complete work, of large folio size, very elaborately got up, and would compare not unfavorably with the most recently published work of the same kind. It is now in the possession of the Historical Society of this City.

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the streets of Lexington, when the first blood was shed in defense of American freedom, are to be fitly commemorated on Monday next. It may not be uninteresting to tell in few words what did happen on Monday next 100 years ago.

MARCH OF THE BRITISH FROM BOSTON—LEXINGTON.

It can hardly be questioned that the American Revolution was precipitated by Gen. Gage, who arrived in Boston as commander of the King's forces on May 13, 1774. A more prudent officer would have temporized, and sought to avoid irritation. He did neither, and day by day, as every one saw, the final rupture became more and more inevitable. The Provincial Congress sitting at Cambridge, and later at other places, of which Hancock and Adams were leading spirits, had adopted measures of resistance to the British policy as enforced by Gage, one of which, and the most important, was the accumulation of munitions of war in various towns contiguous to Boston. One of these depots was Concord, about ten miles distant. It was to seize and destroy these munitions that the expedition under Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn left Boston under the cover of the darkness of the night of April 18, 1775. But in spite of all their precautions, their movements were known to the patriots as soon as made. The signal-light in the tower of the North Church is known to every schoolboy, and, seeing it, Paul Revere dashed off on his ride, rousing the Minute-men far and wide. It is hardly necessary to repeat in detail the just now threadbare story. The first assemblage of the Militia was at Lexington, and these were greeted with two volleys from the British soldiery, killing and wounding several of them. It is a matter of dispute whether the Americans returned the fire, and it is difficult to maintain that, as a body, they did, but that a few of them returned the fire is beyond dispute. This was, in brief, the battle of Lexington, but it was more properly a massacre. It had, however, one good effect, for it exasperated the Minute-men so that the subsequent rencontre on the same morning at Concord was made possible. Without that wanton butchery at Lexington the stand at Concord could never have been made, and upon this equitable basis the century dispute between the two towns ought to be adjusted. On that day, however, there was no rivalry but in patriotism, for at a later hour the Lexington men paid back with interest all that they had suffered in the early morning. For the moment they had been discomfited, but they were not more than one to twelve, and their assemblage had the desired effect of causing that temporary stoppage in the British progress which gave time for the rendezvous of the patriots of all the surrounding towns at Concord. Thither went the British after overcoming the resistance at Lexington, and there they found that measures had been taken for a more determined opposition.

OPENING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

From the old grave-yard, where they posted themselves, Smith and Pitcairn saw the gathering of the yeomany which boded them so much evil. Before this Smith had become frightened, and had sent to Boston for reinforcements. Expecting the speedy arrival of this succor, he set about his appointed task of destroying warlike stores, after having first taken the precaution of guarding the approaches to the town from which the patriots had retired to a neighboring height. The British went about their work with all possible dispatch, and, so far as the officers were concerned, with all possible gentleness toward non-combatants. Meantime the patriots gathered upon the hill and advanced toward the historic bridge, but with strict orders not to fire unless fired upon. Through the stupidity of the British party holding the bridge they were fired upon and two of them killed. The fire was returned with deadly effect, killing and wounding several of the British, and thus the War of the Revolution was opened. The impetuous patriots swept their opponents from the bridge, and very soon so galled the main body in the town that Col. Smith began his disastrous retreat to Boston. Every moment the American force increased in numbers by the arrival of fresh Minute-men. It was in no sense, however, an organized force; every man fought as pleased him best, and it pleased most to find cover by the roadside, and from thence pour a deadly fire upon the foe. By the time he reached Lexington, and met his reinforcements, the position of Col. Smith was so critical and his losses so severe that it is a matter of history that if he could have found any one in authority to whom to yield his sword, he would have surrendered his entire command. At Lexington, by the aid of the new force, the British were able to make a short stand, but they soon renewed their retreat. Harassed at every step by the pursuing Americans, they at last reached the cover of Boston, and were safe. This, in brief, is the story of an affair which, in itself, was a trivial skirmish, but, in its consequences, became one of the decisive battles of the world.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION AT LEXINGTON.

And it is this event to which it is intended to do proper homage on Monday next. In both Lexington and Concord the arrangements are very extensive, and have doubtless cost a great deal of money. This has been the result of the jealous rivalry of the two towns, no doubt, but the public, being for once benefited instead of injured by a dispute of this kind, cannot complain. A brief synopsis of these arrangements has been given in THE TIMES, but the following more detailed account will not for that reason be found without interest. At Lexington the celebration will really begin on Sunday evening, when Rev. William Adams, of New-York, will preach a memorial sermon in the immense pavilion which has been specially prepared for the Centennial. There is reason to expect that this will be an important feature of the whole affair, and the people of the ancient towns will hardly have taken a doze after this prelude before they will be awakened by a salute of 100 guns fired in each at daylight. If the weather is anything like decent, the streets of Lexington will be thronged after this hour with a patriotic multitude from the surrounding country, and coming by the early trains from Boston. The public exercises in the pavilion will not, however, commence until 10 o'clock. The interior of this edifice—if it can be so called—has been fitted up with great care and taste. The display of flags is very profuse, and the large platform, besides other appropriate decorations, will display a large collection of trophies from the battle-field. Thomas Merriam Stetson, Esq., will officiate here as President of the day, and the chief feature of the occasion will be an oration by Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr.; but before which it is intended to unveil the statues of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, with a short address by Hon. Charles Hudson, the antiquarian of Lexington. Here also the Boylston Club will sing two hymns, to be written for the occasion by John G. Whittier and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Portions of Scripture will be read by Rev. Joseph W. Churchill, and prayer will be offered by Rev. Henry Westcott. At the close of these exercises comes the grand procession, which is expected to be made up of dignitaries from the President and Cabinet down to town councils, with representatives from many of the military and commercial organizations of the nation. The route arranged for the procession is from Bryant's Corner, on Main street, and through Main street, passing the old "Munroe Tavern," (Lord Percy's head-quarters on the day of the battle,) the Viles House, (the British Hospital,) the "Buckman Tavern," (from which Solomon Brown fired upon the British troops,) up Hancock street, passing the "Clark House," (where Paul Revere found Hancock and Adams, when he brought the news of the British advance from Boston,) through Revere to Bedford street, and thence to the "Old Battle-ground," where the procession will be dismissed. After this comes the grand dinner in the huge tent constructed for the occasion, in which 3,500 can sit at table, and which will be enlivened by speeches and toasts. This will hardly be ended when the festivities of the evening will begin, the leading features of which will be an illumination of the entire town, a display of fireworks, and a grand ball in the pavilion, and by the time all this is over it is reasonable to conjecture that Lexington and her guests will be tired and ready to go to bed.

THE PROGRAMME FOR CONCORD.

The celebration at Concord has not been announced in such detail as the other, but will not begin until afternoon. Here the mammoth tent has been placed near the famous bridge where the famous shot which was heard so far was fired, and in this the principal exercises will be held. The literary part is sure to be equally excellent with that at Lexington. Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar will preside, and the unveiling of the completed and beautiful statue of the Minute-man will be accompanied by an oration by Ralph Waldo Emerson, which is not yet written, but which, it is said, will be short. The principal oration of the day will be delivered by George William Curtis, and the mention of the name is enough to show that it will not only be a valuable public document, but a rare intellectual treat. Besides these there will be addresses by other distinguished guests, and the general programme in other respects is enough to show that Concord equally with Lexington will be exhausted by the patriotic jollification of the day and evening by the time all is over.

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.

Doubtless thousands will come from distant places to take part in or witness the great events, and to them a few words of information concerning what they should do on reaching this vicinity cannot fail to be interesting. No matter where they come from, they should not come here or to Lexington until Monday morning, but stay in Boston, so as not to overtax the hospitality of these places. The distance between the city and these two towns is short, and only a few minutes are necessary to get from one to the other by rail. To accommodate the public special trains have been arranged for the celebration, so that any one can go from one place to another at short intervals during the entire day and evening. For the Sunday evening exercises visitors can go out from Boston at 5 P. M. and return at 9:30 P. M. In regard to transportation, as in all other respects, the arrangements for the pageants are fully completed, and if we only have decent weather from now until Monday they will not only be creditable but impressive. The roads and streets cannot in any case be in as good order as they were last week, but with reasonably fair and warm weather hereafter they will be in tolerable condition by Monday. It cannot be said that the people hereabout spend their days and nights praying for clear weather, but it is not strange that everybody should be very anxious about it. With such a storm as raged all through this country yesterday and part of to-day, on Monday the Centennial would be a woful failure.

THE RIVALRY BETWEEN THE TOWNS.

There may be an inquiry in the public mind why there should be two demonstrations to celebrate one event, and I am fortunately able to give something like a clear explanation of the anomaly. For many years there has been a rivalry between the towns of Lexington, Concord, and Acton concerning priority in patriotism. The claim of the first was that its men were the first to receive the British fire, which was true; of the second, that the shot which killed a British soldier, and was heard round the world, was fired within its limits, which was also true; and of the last, that the shot was fired by an Acton man, which is likewise true. The whole dispute between the three towns is reduced to this small compass, and it is only singular that Acton, having so good a case, has not insisted upon her claim and also organized a celebration, compelling the President and other dignitaries to subdivide themselves once more; but she has not. The rivalry between the other two towns has been long and curious. Weeks ago it was presented to Gov. Gaston and the President, and Gen. Grant answered properly enough that, as the guest of Massachusetts, he should go where the Governor went. Gov. Gaston was not in so happy a dilemma, and not liking to make a choice, referred the matter to his military staff to choose between Concord and Lexington. The staff were wise men, and refused to make a decision; the harassed Governor then sent the matter to the Legislature, and a committee was appointed to consider the weighty measure. After a prolonged deliberation, they came to the conclusion that Concord was the proper place for the celebration, but, as usually happens in such cases, the decision came too late. Meantime both towns had gone on with their preparations, and although committees from each had been formed and met to arrange a compromise, no satisfactory agreement could be reached. Each insisted upon the whole of its programme, and therefore we are to have a dual celebration of one event.

The quarrel has, however, had some good effect. In the first place, it will be sure to bring out a larger crowd and impart more spirit to the affair than would otherwise have been possible; it has been the cause of much wit, which must soon be garnered; and it has placed the President on the horns of a comical dilemma, from which he has descended with his accustomed dexterity in all such cases. Whether comical or otherwise, he spends the morning in Concord, the afternoon in Lexington, and the evening in Boston, thus distributing himself generally to the disgust and satisfaction of everybody. This seems contradictory, but a little reflection will show that it is not.

A MAP OF THE LOCALITY WANTED.

All this is very amusing, but hardly more so than the revelation which this Centennial has brought about, that there is no such thing in existence as a military map of the period, showing the operations of the British from the time they left Lechmere Point until they reached Concord and returned. The Boston antiquarians and patriots are amazed and mortified that their archives do not contain such a document, and they feel even worse about the matter, because their attention has first been called to it by the persistent inquiries of THE TIMES correspondent for such a map for the use of that paper. It was searched for everywhere and not a vestige of anything of the sort was found, and anything of the kind which may be published will be by us. There are old detached maps of the two battle-fields of Concord and Lexington, and these are the only ones of any present value as relics or correct representations of the past.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In concluding this prelude to the Centennial it may be added that the President has hard work before him for the next few days. Arriving in Boston at 5:30 to-morrow afternoon, he must submit to a banquet at the Revere House an hour afterward; Saturday he and the Cabinet can do pretty much as they like, but on Sunday they must go to Concord as the guests of Judge Hoar, and their period of quiet is over, for the trouble will then begin. That day there will be receptions, and those hundred guns will awaken him from his slumbers at daylight next morning. From that time until midnight he will be the busiest man on the continent, and at the end of that time the most exhausted. To a President, at least, a Centennial is a very serious matter. There is another incident which must be added, and it is one which is due to Boston.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOSTON, PREPARING FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Sunday night will be the one hundredth anniversary of the evening before the battle of Lexington, and Christ Church, from the tower of which Robert Newman gave the famous signal to Paul Revere, proposes to keep the Centennial. Mr. Samuel Haskell Newman, son of the old sexton of Revolutionary fame, attended by the present sexton of the parish, will at night hang out the lanterns from "the highest window in the wall," and during the day and evening the bells will be chimed in honor of the anniversary. In the evening there will be a public meeting in the ancient church on Salem street, at 7:30 o'clock, when addresses are expected from Hon. George B. Loring and others. Among the distinguished guests expected are Gov. Gaston, Mayor Cobb, and a delegation from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of which Paul Revere was the first President. The church will be beautifully adorned with flowers for the occasion, and there will be singing by a choir of more than seventy voices. Altogether the Centennial of the old North Church's connection with "the midnight ride of Paul Revere" promises to be a most interesting occasion.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF CONCORD.

A few days after the battle of Concord the following list of the killed and wounded was published in Boston:

A list of the names of the Provincials who were killed and wounded in the late engagement with his Majesty's troops at Concord, &c.

KILLED.

Of Lexington—*Mr. Robert Munroe, *Mr. Jonas Parker, *Mr. Samuel Hadley, *Mr. Jonathan Harrington, *Mr. Caleb Harrington, *Mr. Isaac Muzzy, *Mr. John Brown, Mr. John Raymond, Mr. Nathaniel Wyman, Mr. Jedediah Munroe.

Of Menotomy—Mr. Jason Russel, Mr. Jabez Wyman, Mr. Jason Winship.

Of Sudbury—Deacon Haynes, Mr. —— Reed.

Of Concord—Capt. James Miles.

Of Bedford—Capt. Jonathan Willson.

Of Acton—Capt. Davis, Mr. —— Hosmer, Mr. James Howard.

Of Woburn—*Mr. Azael Porter, Mr. Daniel Thompson.

Of Charlestown—Mr. James Miller, Capt. William Barber's son.

Of Brookline—Isaac Gardner, Esq.

Of Cambridge—Mr. John Hicks, Mr. Moses Richardson, mr. William Massey.

Of Medford—Mr. Henry Putnam.

Of Lynn—Mr. Abednego Ramsdell, Mr. Daniel Townsend, Mr. William Flint, Mr. Thomas Hadley.

Of Danvers—Mr. Henry Jacobs, Mr. Samuel Cook, Mr. Ebenezer Goldthwait, Mr. George Southwick, Mr. Benjamin Daland, Jr., Mr. Jotham Webb, Mr. Purley Putnam.

Of Salem—Mr. Benjamin Peirce.

WOUNDED.

Of Lexington—Mr. John Robbins, Mr. John Tidd, Mr. Solomon Peirce, Mr. Thomas Winship, Mr. Nathaniel Farmer, Mr. Joseph Comee, Mr. Ebenezer Munroe, Mr. Francis Brown, Prince Easterbrooks, (a negro man.)

Of Framingham—Mr. —— Hemenway.

Of Bedford—Mr. John Lane.

Of Woburn—Mr. George Reed, Mr. Jacob Bacon.

Of Medford—Mr. William Polly.

Of Lynn—Mr. Joshua Felt, Mr. Timothy Munroe.

Of Danvers—Mr. Nathan Putnam, Mr. Dennis Wallis.

Of Beverly—Mr. Nathaniel Cleaves.

MISSING.

Of Menotomy—Mr. Samuel Frost, Mr. Seth Russell.

Those distinguished with this mark [*] were killed by the first fire of the regulars.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend: "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower, as a signal light—
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country-folk to be up and arm."

Then he said "Good-night!" and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where, swinging wide at her moorings, lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon like a prison bar,
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street,
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boat on the shore.

Then he climbed the tower of the Old North Church,
By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him make
Masses and moving shapes of shade—
By the trembling ladder steep and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town,
And the moonlight flowing over all.
Beneath, in the church-yard, lay the dead,
In their night encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in silence so deep and still
That he could hear, like the sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper "All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay—
A line of black that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now he gazed at the landscape far and near,
Then, impetuous, stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his horse's girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the Old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral and sombre and still.
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns.

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing,
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He has left the village and mounted the steep,
And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep
Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides;
And under the alders that skirt its edge,
Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

It was twelve by the village clock
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town,
He heard the crowing of the cock
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river fog
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock

When he galloped into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,
Gaze at him with spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock
When he came to the bridge in Concord town;
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall—
Who that day would be lying dead—
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read
How the British regulars fired and fled,
How the farmers gave them ball for ball
From behind each fence and farm-yard wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm—
A cry of defiance, and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

NIAGARA FALLS.

HOW THE VILLAGE SUFFERS THROUGH THE EXCESSIVE CHARGES OF THE "WILD HACKMEN"—THE TOWN ORDINANCES DISREGARDED—INSTANCES OF EXTORTION—EFFORTS OF THE HOTEL PROPRIETORS TO SUPPRESS THE EVIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

A very large majority of the annual visitors to Niagara are what the hotel people call "transient guests"—that is to say people who stop for a period of time extending from three or four hours to the same number of days. There are very few people who care to remain at the Falls for more than three days, because they find that this space of time, if the weather should be propitious, affords them ample opportunity for visiting all that is to be seen at Niagara, Clifton, and in the vicinity of the Springs. I do not mean to say that the fact of visitors remaining for a period of longer duration than that mentioned is entirely unknown, but such occurrences are rare, and are more numerous on the Canadian side of the river than they are on the American. At the Clifton House there are several pretty little cottages attached to the hotel, which are frequently engaged for several weeks together by families or parties of friends. It is a fact which is not denied by the residents in Niagara that many visitors come here with the intention of remaining for several weeks if they like the place who, after a few hours' experience, change their minds, and move on elsewhere, with a feeling the very reverse of favorable to this watering-place and its surroundings. Go where they will, they are pestered with the importunities of hackmen and curiosity dealers, and have to put their hands into their pockets every few hundred yards or so, to pay prices varying from ten cents to $1 50, for admission to the different places of interest. The owners of these places cannot be blamed for making the most out of the property which belongs to them, but in many instances there are indications that the high rate of charge is made upon a "penny-wise and pound foolish" principle. In several cases there is good reason to believe that a reduction of twenty-five per cent. of the tax would result in a fifty per cent. increase of patronage.

But the object of this letter is not so much to speak of the incidental expenses which have to be incurred at Niagara as to deal with the hack system in vogue there. Every visitor to Niagara last season retains unpleasant recollections of the gantlet of hack-drivers through whom he or she had to make way after leaving the hotel and passing along the main street of Niagara village. First, the agent at the hotel is encountered. He is usually waiting for you on the terrace or veranda, card in hand, and, with a beaming smile upon his face, he assures you that his horses and carriages are everything that can be desired, his employes are not only experienced drivers but also fully qualified to act as guides to any of the places of interest in the vicinity. He does not follow you into the street, but simply bows you to take a card, and to remember that if at any time during your stay at the hotel you should want a carriage and will ask for him at the office, your wants will receive immediate attention. If he should happen to be in a confidential humor he will tell you, perhaps, that he has arranged with the proprietor of your hotel to do the whole of his hacking business, and in consideration of this agreement he runs the hotel busses free. Presuming the visitor takes a carriage, he will have no reason to find fault with the scale of charges or the appearance of the turnout. The fares are far lower than they are in New-York, and a bargain can easily be struck beforehand.

There are two classes of hackmen in Niagara, however—those who are regularly engaged by the proprietors of the hacking establishments which do all the business of the principal hotels. These are the men who sit stolidly on their boxes, simply holding up a finger if they want to be engaged, or who wait in the stables near the hotels until the agent sends for them. The other class are what are known as "wild hackmen," men who hire their horses and carriages so much a day and keep the receipts, or who are engaged at a salary by the proprietor of the vehicle and hand over the earnings to him. There is a village ordinance in Niagara which provides that no hack-driver shall leave his box to solicit patronage from any one passing along the public thoroughfares; but the old saying to the effect that an act of Parliament has never yet been passed through which a coach-and-four could not be lying dead—is fully verified in the case of this Niagara hack ordinance. The way in which its provisions are evaded is by an arrangement whereby these men hunt in couples. Each individual "wild hackman" who drives up to the edge of the railway with his carriage, and shouts from his box that he will "drive you around for $2," and promises that he will "make it interesting to you," has an *alter ego* on the footpath who follows up the stranger just as far as he has a mind to, pointing to the carriage, descanting upon the elegance of the turnout, and the points of the horses, which, he will assure you, are "eating their heads off for want of work." "Where do you want to go?" he will ask. "Burning Springs? Battle Ground? Indian Village? Bridal Veil? Monument? Devil's Hole?" or any of the other places of interest at Niagara, running the whole string of with a rapidity which can only be equaled by constant practice. While the visitor is making his mental consigning the man to the last shovel-full place of torture I have mentioned, his sense of politeness and good breeding prevents him from doing so, although perhaps this is the third or fourth man who has been pestering him during the five or ten minutes which have elapsed since he left his hotel. Gradually the man will become more moderate in his demands, and will perhaps offer to take the visitor and his friends to any spot where they are going for twenty-five cents a head. The offer is too tempting, and in nine cases out of ten it is accepted. If it be accepted, the stranger is pretty sure to leave Niagara in disgust. He will be driven to the place he writes to visit for the stipulated sum, but from this point he is in the clutches of his hackman, who will probably persuade him to visit other places for which he can ask just what he thinks his customers will pay. "All hope lose ye, who enter here," might be most appropriately inscribed upon the door of the "wild hackman's" carriage. The ordinance stipulates that he should carry a scale of charges with him. If it also provided that this scale should be posted in some prominent place upon the conveyance, it would be of great advantage; as it is, the driver, in nine cases out of ten, keeps it in his pocket or his box. This scale fixes the rate at $2 per hour, but strangers—most of whom are in ignorance of the existence of local ordinances upon the subject, and who consequently, do not ask for the production of the scale—are liable to be asked all kinds of extortionate prices.

INSTANCES OF EXTORTION.

In support of this allegation, and for the benefit of visitors to this place next Summer, it may not be out of place to quote two or three instances in this connection which have come under my notice. Unfortunately, these cases are of very frequent occurrence during the season, and greatly damage the reputation of this world-renowned watering-place. A few days ago, two strangers, bound West, arrived at Niagara, with the intention of remaining for three or four days before continuing their journey. The morning of their arrival they strolled down the principal street here, from the Spencer House where they were stopping, as far as Prospect Park, and on their way were accosted by more than half a dozen hackmen and their touts, several of whom would not take "no"—uttered somewhat emphatically at first—for an answer, but followed them for many yards down the street. One of the men went so far as to offer to drive them for a mile and a half for twenty-five cents. This offer caused some surprise, but, as they subsequently found out, the driver did not put so high a value upon what he meant to make out of them at starting as he did upon what he anticipated gaining before they parted company. After visiting the various places of interest on the American side of the Niagara River, they crossed over to Canada by the suspension bridge, with the intention of calling upon a friend who lived about half a mile distant. On reaching the other side they were waylaid by several hack-drivers, all anxious to secure the fare, and finally were driven to the place they wanted to reach for the prearranged price of twenty-five cents. After waiting for a few minutes they returned, and the hack-driver offered to drive them to the Horse-shoe Falls, about three-quarters of a mile off, for another quarter of a dollar. The offer was accepted, and the man stopped opposite a well known curiosity shop facing the Falls, where there is a tower, the ascent of which can be made free of charge. They entered the house, ascended the tower, and had a fair view of the surrounding country gratis. It was one thing going into this establishment, however, and another thing getting out of it, for on reaching the foot of the staircase they were hurried by the proprietor and several ladies assistants to enter the rooms and look at some Winter photographs of the Falls. So pressing were the invitations that they could not refuse, and the inducements which were held out to them to buy photographs, Indian curiosities, &c., were, I am assured, very strong ones. The prices were most exorbitant, $10 being asked for four unmounted photographs worth less than half that sum, and other articles at prices in proportion. I am not sure whether any purchases were made, but this I can state as a positive fact, that the driver of their carriage receives a commission of no less than twenty-five per cent. upon all purchases made by people whom he may drive to the curiosity store. The two visitors were taken a roundabout way back to the suspension bridge, by way of the Battle Ground, Lundy's Lane, and on their arrival, about an hour and a half after leaving the curiosity shop, the driver demanded $6 as his fare, saying he could not accept a cent less. He had to though.

In another case, a party of friends bargained to be driven to the Indian Village, about seven miles from Niagara, for $5, and on reaching their destination the man told them that he lived there and that the bargain was not for the return journey, both of which statements were untrue. Before they could get back to their hotel they had to pay him $5 more. The frauds of the hackmen are calling for considerable comment in Niagara, and upon the Canadian side stringent measures are being taken to put a stop to them. The act under which Mr. Hill, the very able Police Magistrate, whose jurisdiction extends along the frontier, holds his seat, contains a clause whereby he has to leave any case upon which he may be sitting to hear a stranger's complaint against a hackman before attending to ordinary routine or other business.

Loss of patronage would, of course, go far toward diminishing the evils connected with the "touting" system carried on by these "wild hackmen," and the hotel proprietors should use their utmost endeavors to secure their extermination. Instead of letting out their hack business and allowing the agents of the livery stable proprietors to solicit orders upon the hotel premises, a far better plan would be to have notices posted in prominent places to the effect that visitors can secure carriages by applying at the office. Strangers do not know that there is any difference between the legitimate hackmen, the agents for whom solicit orders at the hotels, and the hotel. I do not mean to say, that he regular hackmen never make a commission upon sales of curiosities, for it is an almost universal practice to pay a *douceur* for customers driven to the stores, but it is a much safer plan to engage a vehicle at the hotel where you are stopping. It may, perhaps, be asked how the carriage proprietors can afford to keep agents at the hotels, bearing in mind that they have an arrangement with the proprietors to do all their hacking. The fact is, that every customer secured at the door, as he leaves the hotel, is so much additional money made, for he would certainly be picked up by the outsiders before his return. That the legitimate hack proprietors are doing their best to put a stop to this commission business there is every appearance; the hotel proprietors, too, are naturally against it, and I am informed that the proprietor of the Spencer House has given strict injunctions that no customer of his shall be driven to the "free tower" I have mentioned. This ruse for attracting visitors to enter a store appears to be a well-known one in Niagara. I observe that on the bridge-tower there is a notice that the charge up and down is only twenty-five cents, by way of informing the uninitiated that it does not leave the building without any additional expenditure.

The amount paid for the privilege of doing the hacking for the Cataract Hotel last year was $4,000, and the business of the Spencer House is for ten per cent. of the "takings" for carriages, and is subject also, to an agreement under which the hack proprietor does the omnibus business of the house free of charge.

NINE YEARS WITHOUT A WORD.

A TROY HUSBAND'S BRUTALITY TOWARD HIS WIFE—REUNION IN THE PRESENCE OF DEATH.

The Troy *Press* tells the following strange story concerning the husband of a lady who died recently in West Troy:

The lady and gentleman referred to were married about twenty years ago, and came to West Troy shortly after, and lived there together until the death of the wife. The latter was a most industrious, highly respectable, and religious woman. For the first ten years of her married life, during which period five children were born, she did everything possible for a woman to do in order to please her husband, but to no purpose. When she did her best her husband was sure to make out that she had done her worst. He grumbled continually, but at times he would break out and pour upon his wife the most unmerited abuse, continuing it for several days together. Then would intervene a silence broken only by his seeking an opportunity to give his wife a beating when nobody was in sight, and when she least expected it. After he had abused her he would bring in the neighbors and say to them that his wife had fallen and hurt herself, poor creature; how sorry he was for it; and he would address her as "My dear," and ask if she was badly hurt, and he would run for a doctor. He was so plausible and kind and affectionate that nobody would believe his wife when she told that it was her husband who had caused her the injuries. The neighbors thought her crazy, or at least hysterical, when she made any statements of this kind. For a long time he managed to beat his wife, and to conceal it in this way. Indeed it had reached a point, the wife taking those fits so often, that the arrangements were all but completed to send the poor woman to an insane asylum. One day, however, the broken-hearted wife was sitting by the cradle, in which was her youngest child, a baby, rocking it, and attending to some sewing at the same time. Her husband was in one of his silent moods at the time. While she was sitting as described, the husband entered and passed through the house into the yard. He returned within a few minutes, but in the interim a neighboring lady had entered and gone into an adjoining bedroom. This lady observed him walking up quietly behind his wife and, without uttering a word or giving the least warning, doubled his fist, and struck her a tremendous blow on the back of the head, leaving her sprawling on the floor insensible. This done he at once ran out to bring the neighbors as usual, and affected the greatest concern about his wife, wondered how much she was hurt, and finally proposed to go for the doctor. The lady who had secreted herself in the bedroom accused him of the assault, and when he was gone for the doctor she went for the Police and had him arrested. His wife appeared in court and told the whole story of her husband's cruelty toward her, but woman-like, begged the court to forgive him. Her request, however, was denied, and the cruel husband had to languish several months in jail. On leaving the dock after receiving sentence he turned to his wife and said that she had wronged him by what she had testified to, but to reassure that he would never speak to her again on earth. This scene occurred nine years ago. The man served out his sentence and returned to his family. From the day of his return until two days before her death, which took place recently, he never exchanged a word with her directly. She was necessary, living together as they were, husband and wife, the parents of the same children, to have an interchange of sentiments regarding the affairs of the household occasionally. This was done in the following manner: When they were sitting in the same room the husband would tell one of the children to say so and so to the mother. The mother would answer directly, which, if it required a further answer, would be done through the child as before. But it was only when he was in particularly happy moods that he would even communicate in this way. His most usual mode of communicating to his wife what he wanted to say was for him to retire into a separate room, and thence issue his mandates through one of the children. Two days before the wife died, after she had been sick for some weeks, her condition was made known to him, when he was working in the garden, by the doctor in attendance and the clergyman who had been called in. He was told that his wife was on the verge of death, and that he must make his peace with her while she was yet conscious. The idea of death seemed to stagger him. He was silent for a moment, and then bursting into tears, repaired to the death-bed of his wife. He bent over her and begged her forgiveness in bitter plaints and tears. The dying woman grasped his hand, and, calling him by name, said she freely forgave him all, and added that she was now prepared to die, being at peace with the whole world. A few hours before death the wife said—and they were the last words she was heard to utter, "that the last two days, with her husband never away from her bedside but when he left it to serve her, had been the happiest days of her life, and that she only wished they might be the beginning of happy days to her husband."

THE FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

SECOND NOTICE—OUR LANDSCAPE SCHOOL OF ARTISTS—LARGE ATTENDANCE—SALES.

Some ill-feeling has been created by the partial enforcement of the rule laid down by the officers of the Academy, that no work should be accepted which had been heretofore exhibited in this City or Brooklyn. It is said that in some cases this rule has been rigidly enforced, while in others the fact that the picture offered for exhibition had already been on view at some of the club receptions was entirely overlooked. However this may be, we think the rule is not altogether such a one as the Academy can, in the present condition of American art, well afford to adopt. A picture or piece of sculpture exhibited at a club reception, for instance, is seen by few. It is not then, strictly speaking, on public exhibition, and we are unable to see why it should not find a place in the Academy galleries, if it is worthy of such distinction. The exhibitions of the Academy should represent the progress of native art, and no other considerations should be allowed to interfere with this.

Of the work of the Hanging Committee of the Academy, Messrs. George H. Hall, T. W. Wood, and George B. Butler, Jr., a few words may be said. As a general thing they appear to have discharged their important duties conscientiously. That they should have succeeded in pleasing every one was not to be expected. There are undoubtedly some works on the line that ought not to be there, but there are few worthy of notice that have not received consideration, and after a careful review of the whole collection, we are unable to see that the light of any budding genius has been quenched by his work being thrust into a dark corner.

Occupying a very conspicuous place in the South Room, surely not on account of its merit as a work of art, is Mr. Bierstadt's "California Spring," (No. 330,) which would be very much improved by being cut in two vertically, for there is not the slightest harmony between the two parts of this composition. That on the left, with its silvery, winding river, its woods and plains, shows much feeling and good painting. That on the right is patchwork, a badly arranged combination of all the colors of the rainbow, without the slightest attempt at gradation of tone. Mr. Bierstadt has evidently intended to astofish the natives, and he has succeeded; but what could have induced an artist of Mr. Bierstadt's taste, knowledge, and experience to imperil his reputation by the exhibition of such work as this must remain a matter for profound wonder and never-ending speculation. The picture which hangs beside this, "Near San Rafael," (No. 338,) by the same artist, is in quite a different style. Here the monotony of color is almost as objectionable as the violent contrasts in the other picture. This reminds us somewhat of Mr. Gifford's work, at least in the introduction of that somewhat sickly golden haze which Mr. Gifford is very fond of using in his Eastern and Italian scenes. Mr. James M. Hart's "Summer Day on the Bouquet River," (No. 353,) has a combination of strikingly good and bad points. The foliage is carefully and crisply painted, and the cattle lazily drinking in the river are well drawn, natural in attitude and expression, but the color is weak and somewhat muddy. The most striking fault, however, is that the composition does not impress us as representing a Summer day at all. The warmth of Summer is not there. Cold tones in the sky, water, and background are not likely to give the effect Mr. Hart has, or at least should have, aimed at producing. On the other side of the gallery is a very satisfactory work by Mr. Edward Gay, "Ready for the Reapers," (No. 421,) full of warmth and light. In the foreground is a field of ripened grain with the reapers at their sultry toil, and a group of well-palanted trees, relieved by a good middle distance and background. Here we have, indeed, such Summer warmth as is pleasant to contemplate in this chilly Spring weather. The bearded grain barely rustles in the sultry air; the reapers are hot, if not weary; the cattle in the distance are dozing in the heat; and we feel, as we contemplate this unpretentious work, that a little bit of Summer has been brought in to adorn the Academy walls. Mr. Kruseman Van Elten's "Russell Falls, Ausable River," (No. 322,) is an improvement, and a decided one, on anything we have yet seen from him. It is conventional in treatment, as most of this artist's works are, but it shows careful study, and good, solid work. The color, too, is pure and truthful. "A Mountain Brook," (No. 328,) by Mr. Arthur Parton, is not an improvement on previous efforts. Mr. J. B. Bristol has two good works—"In the Housatonic Valley," (No. 333,) and "Ascutney Mountain," (No. 284.) In both the sentiment of mountain scenery is charmingly rendered. Mr. Bristol has painted nothing better than the first-mentioned work. "A Midsummer Retreat," by Mr. A. H. Wyant, (No. 342,) is, taking it altogether, one of the finest bits of forest scenery in the exhibition. The nice gradations of color, and the careful painting of the rocks, boulders, water, and tree-stems in the foreground, are worthy of notice. The theme has been worked out, and the silence and mystery of the wild-wood's depths are fully expressed. "The Coming Storm," (No. 345,) by Mr. Hubbard, does not strike us as particularly noteworthy. Mr. Whittredge, President of the Academy, appears to have been unusually busy this season. He has no less than seven pictures in the exhibition, several of them being of large size. His "Trout Brook in the Catskills," (No. 354,) is perhaps the best; a charming work, with its deep but transparent shadows, limpid water, and true feeling for nature in her more sombre aspects. "The Camp-meeting," by the same artist, in the North Room, though good, is not equal to "The Front Brook." "The Overland Train," (No. 280,) by Mr. Thomas Moran, gives a view in Utah, in which rocks and water are bright with all the prismatic colors. It is a picture that we cannot admire, if it be really an attempt to represent truthfully the local color of certain districts in Utah, then we think the attempt had better not been made. There are scenes that no artist can paint, and colors in nature that no artist can transfer to his canvas. We do not believe in Mr. Moran's Utah any more than we do in Mr. Bierstadt's California. Mr. George H. Smillie sends but one picture, "A Florida Lagoon," (No. 330,) which does not seem to have the warmth of semi-tropic scenery. The difficulty of painting such landscapes with a rigid adherence to truth in local color, yet with the warmth of tone inseparably associated with this kind of scenery, is almost insurmountable. Mr. Charles H. Miller's two pictures, "Higa Bridge from Harlem Lane," (No. 390,) and "Sheep Washing," (No. 426,) are both disappointing, the larger and more pretentious work being particularly so. With the exception of the sky, there is nothing here to deserve attention. Mr. George Inness, who is now studying abroad, finds more favor, we are told, in Boston than in this City. In his "Scene in Perugia, Italy," (No. 358,) we fail to find that Mr. Inness has profited to any extent by his European studies. Mr. Inness' work is always suggestive, but there is frequently, as in this composition, a carelessness in the matter of detail which strikes the spectator disagreeably. On the foreground of his picture the artist usually bestows the most care, so far at least as finish is concerned, but Mr. Inness does not follow this practice. In the "Scene in Perugia" the foreground is slurred over; the figures are mere botches and quite out of proportion. The middle distance, sky, and background are, however, very charmingly painted. The gradations of color are artistically managed, and the perspective, in spite of the weak and totally uninteresting foreground, very satisfactory. The foliage of the line of trees on the hill is painted with a broad and masterly touch, and although like Corot, Diaz, and some other artists of the French school, Mr. Inness does not paint leaves on his trees, yet we feel that they are there, and that the air might play among them and the fowls of the air roost in the branches. Mr. William H. Beard's prairie scenes, "Sunrise" and "Sunset," (Nos. 198 and 202,) are unusually good, the first named being perhaps the best. The silence and gloom of the prairie are there. The figures are strikingly good. In the South Room is one of those eccentricities in which Mr. Beard occasionally indulges, "Oh! My," (No. 332,) a lot of rabbits surprised by a fox, one of the former being a great deal too frightened to run. "Saturday Afternoon," (No. 290,) by Mr. Jarvis McEntee, is one of the most striking landscapes in the collection. Some leafless trees, backed by meadows and hills, seared and browned by the breath of approaching Winter; a cold, gray sky, and a group of children huddling round a fire of dried sticks, are simple elements for any artist to work upon. With them, however, Mr. McEntee has produced a picture full of genuine feeling. "The melancholy days" have never found a more graceful or more truthful interpreter than Mr. McEntee. Mr. J. G. Brown, who only treats us occasionally to a bit of landscape, has here a study of "The Ravine, Huntington, Mass." (No. 238,) showing good and careful work, and Mr. James Hope, who appears to have almost dropped out of sight lately, a very nice little view of "Curtain Cascade, Havana Glen." Mr. W. S. Macy, an American artist, we believe, studying in Munich, has a very strong "View near Munich," somewhat cold and monotonous in color, but full of silvery light. The two large marine pieces in the North Room, by W. T. Richards and Edward Moran, do not seem to present any special points for notice. Both these gentlemen seem to repeat themselves to an almost unlimited extent, and as both, we know, can give us something well worth looking at, we can only wonder why they do not. "Storm Clouds," (No. 5,) by Mr. John C. Wiggins, though showing good and careful work, is somewhat cold and hard. "Mt. Lafayette," (No. 389,) by Mr. David Johnson, is conventional in treatment, and not equal to some of his smaller works.

Of the portraits, of which the number appears to be smaller than usual, we shall find opportunity to speak hereafter, together with other works not yet referred to.

The attendance at the exhibition has been quite large, in spite of the unfavorable weather. The sales have been satisfactory, over $16,000 worth of pictures having already been disposed of.

THE GOLDEN HOUR.

Mr. William Hart sends but two small pictures to the Academy, which are very charming bits of color, but do not adequately represent him. He is seen to more advantage in "The Golden Hour," which goes to adorn Mr. A. T. Stewart's gallery, we understand. We have referred to this work heretofore, but since we last saw it it has been retouched, almost indeed repainted. The somewhat overcharged color in the foreground has been toned down by heightening the tints in other portions of the composition, the lights have been massed, the sky entirely changed, the foliage worked up to a satisfactory degree of crispness, the position of the figures in the foreground altered so that the eye is well carried into the picture, and the general result is a stronger and more satisfactory work than we had heretofore, more truthful in color, more consistent, and more expressive.

THE CHAPMAN COLLECTION.

Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., of Brooklyn, a well-known connoisseur, has placed the whole of his fine collection of oil-paintings on view, free, at the Leavitt Art Gallery, Broadway, preparatory to its sale, Mr. Chapman being about to remove to this City. The collection, which comprises 163 paintings, may be briefly and truthfully characterized as by far the best that has been offered in the auction-room this season in New-York, and one of the best that has ever been so disposed of in this City. Among the artists represented are Merle, Corot, Theodore Rousseau, Calame, Horace Vernet, Gérome, Oswald Achenbach, Gustave Doré, Ferdinand Piloty, Anastasi, Verboeckhoven, Vibert, Zamacois, Tissot, Koek-Koek, Detaille, Zuber, Escosura, Ferdinand Meyer, and Prof. Sondermann. Of the English school, representative works will be found by J. F. Herring, S. R. Percy, George Armfield, O'Kelley, and E. Radford, with specimens of American art by F. E. Church, S. R. Gifford, Kensett, Samuel Colman, Durand, W. T. Richards, James M. Hart, Thomas L. Smith, J. D. Smillie, Homer, Eaton, (deceased,) E. Johnson, Guy, Wyant, and Magrath. We can refer to but a few of the fine works to be found in this large collection. Among the *genre* pieces, "The Happy Watch-maker," by Bubler; "Waiting at the Dentist's," by Frederick Meyer; "The Country Cousin," by Marc; "The Gossips," by Sondermann; "Grandmother's Story," by Epps; "The Little School Mistress," by Igler, and "Between the Acts," by Schauman, seem special ly noteworthy for strength of expression and the charming manner in which the story is told. Theodore Rousseau is fairly represented in two fine landscapes; Corôt by two works, one of which will probably surprise those who imagine he had no eye for positive color; Henninge by a large and somewhat conventional moonlight scene, and Oswald Achenbach by an early morning scene, representing "Sportsmen on the Campagna." From F. E. Church there is a glowing "Evening in New-England," and from Mr. Gifford a small view of Venice; a "Twilight," by Kensett; one of James M. Hart's best works, "Friends in Stormy Weather;" T. L. Smith's "The Hunter's Retreat," showing Mr. Smith at his best, and "Waiting at the Gate," by the same artist. Mr. J. D. Smillie, Mr. George Inness, David Johnson, Samuel Colman, and others are represented by small but carefully executed and valuable works.

NOTES.

The collection of paintings belonging to the late John C. Force, of Brooklyn, chiefly examples of the English school of the commencement of the present century, will be on exhibition, free, at the Somerville gallery, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next.

Mr. Church's new painting, already referred to, will be on exhibition at the Goupil gallery in a few days, preparatory to its shipment to England.

APPLICATION OF A MAD-STONE.

The Springfield (Ill.,) *Journal* of the 14th inst. says: "The application of a 'mad-stone,' as it is termed, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog, is not an uncommon occurrence in this section, and there are believed to be several mad-stones in this State, two of which—one owned by Mr. Samuel Tribble, of Piasa, Macoupin County, and the other by Mr. J. P. Evans, of Lincoln—are frequently called in requisition to remove the virus resulting from a mad dog's bite, and not a few cures of bad cases of hydrophobia have been reported as resulting from the application of the stone. A recent instance is furnished in the case of Mr. J. G. Crouch, a well-known citizen of Rochester, in this county, who was bitten on Sunday by a little curly dog. Mr. Crouch subsequently noticed that the dog had a peculiar look, being green about the eyes, and he quickly parted company with the brute. The bite, which was on the fore finger of the left hand, he regarded as a slight affair, however, until the next day, when it had become painful and swollen and the wound very painful. Mrs. Crouch was alarmed and persuaded her husband to go to Lincoln and have the mad-stone applied. On Monday Mr. Crouch, his wound still being very painful, went to Lincoln and the stone was applied by Mr. Evans the same afternoon. It at once adhered to the wound so firmly that it could scarcely be shaken off, until it had apparently extracted such portion of the virus as its porous nature could contain. After being soaked in warm and in cold water, the stone was applied again, and the operation repeated at intervals until yesterday afternoon, as long as it would adhere. When it would no longer attach itself to the wound Mr. Evans pronounced the cure complete. The stone was applied to other fresh wounds upon Mr. Crouch's hand, but would only adhere to the wounds resulting from the dog-bite. When the stone became fully charged with the virus it would of itself drop off the wound, and emitted a very offensive odor. The virus was of a dark-green color. Mr. Crouch returned home last evening, well pleased with the result of his visit. His wound now looks like a mere scratch, and he says is without pain. He is a gentleman of prominence in Rochester, of undoubted veracity."

RESTORATION OF AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.

The following announcement is published in a Southern Episcopal journal:

DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
CHARLESTON, March 10, 1875. }

Whereas, William H. Johnson, late presbyter of this diocese, was by me deposed in Trinity Church, Columbia, on the 8th day of January last, under canon 3, title 2, and, whereas, a letter from the said William H. Johnson, dated at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, asking me to suspend action, failed of its purpose by not coming to hand in season; and, whereas, moreover, the said William H. Johnson has again written, declaring his renunciation of the schism of Dr. Cummins, and his return to the communion of the P. E. Church, and also his desire to be restored to the exercise of the ministry in said church; and, whereas, the standing committee of this diocese, under canon 2, section 2, title 2, has unanimously recommended the remission of said sentence of deposition, in which recommendation five Bishops of this church have likewise united, viz.: The Bishops of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky; now, therefore, be it known that I, William Bell White Howe, Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, have, on this day above written, and in St. Luke's Church, Charleston, and in presence of two or more clergymen, and of a congregation assembled for divine service, remitted and terminated the sentence of deposition pronounced on the 8th of January last, and have declared that William H. Johnson is, by virtue of such action on my part, restored to the full enjoyment of all the privileges, dignities, and powers of the priesthood; and that I have made due and sufficient record of such termination and remission of sentence.

W. B. W. HOWE,
Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina.

THE TURF.

THE RACING STABLES AND HORSES.

LAWRENCE & LORILLARD'S STABLE—THE BROOKDALE, VALLEY BROOK, HOLMDEL, AND J. B. PRYOR'S STABLES—LISTS OF HORSES TO APPEAR IN THIS SEASON'S CONTESTS.

With this paper we conclude the review of the racing stables in our immediate vicinity. The full list comprises 14 establishments and 190 horses, thus showing the great increase in the popularity of the turf as a sport. As the season for active work is now at hand, the horses having engagements in the leading events are sought after in the betting books, which are filling up rapidly, and last night a lot of money was invested on Willie Burke and other favorite colts.

LAWRENCE & LORILLARD'S STABLE.

The partnership of Messrs. J. G. K. Lawrence and George Lorillard was formed at the close of the season of 1873, and last year the combination succeeded in establishing a good reputation, and the stable was looked upon as a most formidable rival to the veterans. Last season Messrs. Lawrence & Lorillard stood ninth on the winning list of owners, with nearly $12,000 to their credit. This is an admirable showing for a beginning, and with the material now in the stable to work upon, the result of their participation in the events of this year should be a satisfactory return in increased profits. The establishment is moderate in dimensions, but compact and strong. There are no weeds to impede the progress of the good stock, for every animal which will represent this stable during the campaign will render efficient service for the proprietors. The string consists of eight head, which are now receiving the attention of that careful trainer, R. W. Walden. At the head of the lot is that fine old racer, Shylock, now six years old, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imported Sovereign, and who, like wine, improves with age. He is, with the exception of Preakness and Mate, the best aged horse to be brought out this year. Shylock's career since his maturity has been but a further exemplification of our oft-repeated assertion that most late colts (that is, colts foaled late in the season,) show badly in their early attempts, and the trainers find themselves baiked in endeavoring to force them. So it is, that an animal may appear to great disadvantage as a two and three year old, and finally burst upon a career with the brilliancy of a Muggins and a Connally. As a two-year-old Shylock was not trained, but in 1872, as a three-year-old, he started four times without success, but he twice succeeded in gaining a place in important stakes. His début was made in the Minor Stake, one mile, at New-Orleans, April 8, when he ran third to London in 1:47. His second attempt was in the Belmont Stakes, one mile and five-eighths, at Jerome Park, in which he ran third to Joe Daniels in the second best time on record—2:83¼. In the Jersey Derby, however, won by Meteor, he was not placed, and on July 2 he ran fifth and fourth in a mile-heat race for all ages. This was his last appearance for the year. As a four-year old, Shylock was knocked about in a most injudicious manner, which would have worn down nineteen out of twenty colts and ruined their prospects for winning great races as aged horses. It appeared as if Mr. Lawrence was uncertain as to whether the horse was best adapted to jumping hurdles, stumbling into blind ditches, or running on the flat, but Shylock showed wonderful powers of recuperation, and finally ended the season of 1873 with four races to his credit out of thirteen starts, and in one of them ran a mile and five-eighths within half a second of the fastest time on record. Last year Shylock started ten times and was thrice a winner. He won the Westchester Cup in a gallop in 4:13, and in the Fall proved himself one of the fastest and most reliable horses on the turf. His chances for the cups this year are good, although he carries three pounds penalty in the Westchester Cup, but the good ones against him are also penalized with seven and ten pounds extra weight. The other six-year old in the stable is Bullet, the steeple-chaser and hurdle-racer, who was only introduced last year, and won six out of twelve races. There are two five-year olds, viz., Resolute, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., by imported Yorkshire; and Austrine, by Australian, out of Kate Hays. These are both steeple-chasers, and Resolute is a most promising candidate for "timber" work. Under the name of Mart Jordan, in 1873, he ran three dead heats with Bingsman in the mile and three-quarters, at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, the only instance of the kind ever recorded. The only three-year old being trained is Hyder Ali, by imported Leamington, out of Lady Duke, by Lexington, and the favorite for the Belmont Stake until a few days ago. His merits have been fully expatiated upon in these columns, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. The fact that he is regarded as dangerous by the small odds offered against him is sufficient to make him a centre of interest, and his course of preparation will be regarded with solicitude by those who have backed the two-year old string consists of Ambush, by imported Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, (Stampede's dam;) Kitten by imported Eclipse, out of imported Pusay, by Diophantus, and a chestnut filly by Kentucky, out of Parachute.

THE BROOKDALE STABLE.

Mr. D. D. Withers has experienced the fact that men cannot command success however much they may deserve it. He has invested largely in imported stock, but the returns have thus far been inadequate to remunerate Mr. Withers, even for the expense of training. His deferred hopes, however, may be unexpectedly realized, for he does not lack confidence in his purchases abroad whatever the rest of the turf world may think of them. Possibly, like many others, he thought that Gladiateur being a great racehorse, and winner of the "triple event," must, of necessity, become the sire of great racers, but he has proved a great failure in England, and his stock is not likely to produce a sensation in this country. But nothing succeeds like perseverance, and there is still hope for the Brookdale establishment. Mr. Withers' string will consist of six youngsters, headed by imported Athlete, three years old, by Gladiateur, out of Rose of Kent, who started three times last Fall, and the nearest he came to winning a place was in a dash of three-quarters of a mile at Jerome Park. There were four starters and he was the fourth to cross the score. Beside Athlete, there was a pair of three-year-old fillies, one imported, by Gladiateur, out of Battaglia, and the other by Lexington, out of Sue Washington. There are a trio of two-year olds and an imported bay filly by Lord Clifden, out of Champale, an imported chestnut filly by Parmesan, out of Typhoon, and a bay filly by Kentucky, out of imported Nonpareil. Besides these there are several other imported youngsters which have become lame. But one Spanish Count was doomed to denounce himself. Flushed with the possession of a few francs, he went to a café, where he got into a state in which men are assumed to tell the truth, and was ultimately discovered to be a French runaway thief for whom the Police had long been on the lookout."

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

A Paris dispatch, dated April 1, says; The investiture of Marshal MacMahon with the insignia of the Golden Fleece took place to-day at the Elysée, with considerable pomp. A crowd assembled outside to look at the knights of the order driving in, clad in the robes of the ancient order. M. Thiers had been invited, and intimated he would attend, if his presence were necessary to form a chapter of the order; but as all the Orleans Princes who wear the order were present, M. Thiers had not to attend. The investiture took place without any religious ceremonial. The Marquis de Moüy, wearing the robes of the order, was received by the Duke de Noailles, also a member of the Golden Fleece, who acted as the Marshal's "godfather." The Secretary and Treasurer of the order matriculated the Marshal, after which the collar was passed round his Excellency's neck, and on both was administered to him by which he swore friendship to Don Alfonso. The Marshal thereon received the congratulations of the other knights present, and the ceremony came to a close.

A CRIPPLE WITHOUT HONOR.

A day or two since, a one-legged man, with a new pair of crutches, entered a saloon in Pittsburg, Penn., and was followed soon after by another cripple with an old pair of supports. He slipped up to the owner of the new pair of crutches, leaned his own against the wall, took the new ones, which were much too large for him, and began hobbling around the room with them, to see how they would fit. He got outside of the door and not returning just as soon as he ought to, the owner of the crutches hobbled to the door on the short old ones which his lame friend had left and saw him making off as fast as he could with his new ones.

HOLDING WHEAT FOR A RISE.

The Lyons *Republican* reports that there is a farmer in Phelps, Ontario County, who has on hand the whe

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF MACREADY.

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES, AND SELECTIONS FROM HIS DIARIES AND LETTERS. Edited by Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., one of his executors: with four portraits engraved on steel. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

Those who may take up this volume expecting to find it, like the greater number of books of theatrical reminiscence, a mere collection of gossip regarding the notabilities of the period it covers, will be disappointed. Mr. Macready's devotion to his profession was so earnest and intense that he unconsciously became a thorough egotist. Nothing about himself was too trivial to be noted in his diary. Very few things about the distinguished individuals, outside of his own profession, with whom he came in contact, after his reputation was assured, seem to have struck him as worthy of record. We come upon the names of Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Mark Lemon, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Mitford, the sisters Berry, Stanfield, Maclise, Tennyson, as well as many of our own countrymen, living and dead, all of whom Macready encountered in intimate social intercourse, yet very few fresh or characteristic anecdotes regarding them are given in these closely-crowded pages. What the volume loses in readableness because of this lack it largely gains in value from other sources. The story of Macready's life, as he here tells it, is one of the most instructive in the history of the stage. With slight predilections for the profession which he adopted in the first place to relieve his father from embarrassment, and with talents so little above the ordinary that they were almost counterbalanced by the physical disadvantage of a face which was by no means handsome and not even attractive, he devoted himself to the study of his art with a degree of absorption, perseverance, and determination which, by slow degrees, but at last surely, placed him among the first of modern actors. During his entire career he was his own most unsparing critic. Constantly we find him discussing his own performances, noting his defects, and earnestly availing himself of every method of improvement. The Kembles, the Keans, Booth, George Frederick Cooke, Elliston, Rachel, Miss O'Neill, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, Ristori, Charles Mayne Young, and the other eminent actors and actresses who were contemporary with him, and with some of whom he performed, he studied with the greatest care. His discerning criticism of their respective styles gives a substantial value to this volume far above that which could have been imparted to it by the most abundant gossip touching their personal peculiarities. Then, too, Macready's history is another notable illustration of the fact that a career upon the stage is not inconsistent with a life of the strictest morality. He not only passed unharmed through temptations the strength of which he does not underrate, but his constant struggles with his own passionate temper, his bitter self-upbraiding when it got the better of him, and the devout spirit which finds frequent expression in his diaries, prove him to have been actuated by an earnestness of principle and an elevation of purpose which are not met with so often as they ought to be, even in spheres of action where we might naturally expect to encounter them. These characteristics—peculiarities they might very properly be called in a volume of theatrical reminiscences—go very far to atone for the egotism constantly apparent in this volume, as well as for the tedious prolixity and infinity of petty detail which an unskillful editor allows to weight down the diaries almost to the depth of dullness.

In the first two hundred and fifty pages of the volume we see into what a readable narrative Macready might have converted his diaries. He commenced writing the *Reminiscences* there given in 1855, four years after his withdrawal from the stage. He brought them down, however, only to 1826, when he was thirty-three years of age. The comparative freshness and vigor which mark this autobiographic fragment only throw into stronger relief the dryness and triviality of the five hundred pages of the diaries which follow, and make the reader ask with wonder and surprise what qualifications could have commended Sir Frederick Pollock to Macready as his literary executor. The *Reminiscences* open with this curt record of the date and place of birth of the author: "Mary street, Tottenham Court road, 3d March, 1793." As a school boy young Macready evidently showed unusual aptness. Before he was ten years old he had gone through Bonnycastle's Arithmetic twice, and in English grammar and reading he stood the first in his class. Pope's *Homer* he learned almost by heart, and an explcit which foreshadowed his future career was learning the part of *Juba*, in the play of "Cato," which, however, was not, after all, performed. His school days were commenced at Kensington, continued at Birmingham, and ended at the famous school at Rugby. At this last place young Macready distinguished himself in amateur theatricals, but, rather strangely, had a strong repugnance for the stage, notwithstanding the fact that his father was a highly-respected manager, and that he thus had frequent opportunities for seeing Mrs. Siddons, the Kembles, and the other leading actors of the time. But even the extraordinary furor created by W. H. West Betty, "the Young Roscius," failed to influence Macready's imagination as to the career that might be open for him. Of the strange infatuation which this phenomenal actor inspired, we have this incident, which occurred at Dunchurch, where "the young Roscius" was detained one night by accident. A lady of one of the leading families in the country begged and entreated the landlord of the inn where Betty stopped to get her a sight of "the young Roscius." She would "give anything," she said. The landlord, unwilling to disoblige his patrons, suggested that there was but one way in which her wish could be gratified: "Mr. and Mrs. Betty and their son were just going to dinner, and if she chose to carry in one of the dishes she could see him, but there was no other way." The lady, very grateful in her acknowledgments, took the dish and made one of the waiters at table.

Before Macready had completed his course at Rugby his father's affairs became seriously embarrassed. He learned the fact, at once determined to relieve his father from any further expense for his education by going upon the stage, and thus, at the age of sixteen, his career in life was decided. Upon one result of this decision young Macready had not fully calculated. He writes: "I was not aware, in taking it, that this step in life was a descent from that equality in which I had felt myself to stand with those of family and fortune whom our education had made my companions. I had to live to learn that an ignorant officer could refuse the satisfaction of a gentleman on the ground that his appellant was a player, and that, while any of those above-named vocations, whatever the private character, might be received at Court, the privilege of appearing in the sacred precincts was too exclusive for any, however distinguished, on the stage. In giving once a very liberal subscription to a charity, Macklin was asked what name was to be placed before it. 'Why,' he replied, 'according to law I believe it should be Charles Macklin, vagabond, but you may enter it by courtesy, C. Macklin, Esq.'" To one of Macready's highly-strung temper the social disadvantages under which he thus found himself placed in after-life were most irritating, but his strong determination held him firmly to his purpose, although once or twice he seriously considered the propriety of abandoning the stage for the Church. Within a few weeks of the time that he left school his father found himself so inextricably involved that he was compelled to go into bankruptcy, and the son met the crisis by assuming the position of manager of the company, which was then left without a head. During the same year, however, the elder Macready resumed control of affairs. The experience had been a hard one for the youthful manager, but it had thoroughly initiated him into all the details of theatrical life. He still continued to act as instructor of the performers. The first incident which suggested his latent abilities as an actor to his father is thus described: "One morning I remember, when my father was present, showing one of the performers who had to personate a savage, how, in making a sort of tiger-spring upon his enemy, suddenly to lapse into astonishment on seeing his own figure reflected in the polished surface of his antagonist's shield. My father was taken by surprise, and involuntarily said, (for he was not very prodigal of his praise,) 'If you can do anything like that on the stage there will be few come near you.'"

In Birmingham, June 7, 1810, young Macready made his début in the character of *Romeo. Hamlet* was attempted at Newcastle a few months subsequently, and then he was called upon to pass through the ordeal of playing *Norval* to Mrs. Siddons' *Lady Randolph*. How he succeeded is best indicated by the following paragraph. Macready writes:

"Mrs. Siddons stood alone on her height of excellence. Her acting was perfection, and as I recall it I do not wonder, novice as I was, at my perturbation when on the stage with her. But in the progress of the play I gradually regained more and more my self-possession, and in the last scene, as she stood by the side wing, waiting for the cue of her entrance, on my utterance of the words, 'My wife and sister! well—well! there is but one pang more, and then farewell world!' she raised her hands, clapping loudly, and calling out 'Bravo! Sir, bravo!' in sight of part of the audience, who joined in her applause."

Next at Leicester he supported Mrs. Jordan in the play "The Wonder. A Woman Keeps a Secret," and then at intervals he performed with Betty, (the young Roscius,) with Charles Kemble, and in 1816 made his first appearance in London at Covent Garden. The result of this important step, as it was summed up in the judgment of the critics, according to Macready's version of them, was as follows:

"The possession of talent was not denied to me, though critics were always not in agreement on its amount. I was in the first rank, though not yet the first. The step had, however, been taken, and was irrevocable, which placed me on a field of competition under unquestionably signal disadvantages, to which I must either succumb, and by yielding to despondency, dwindle into 'respectability,' (as in theatrical language mediocrity is usually designated,) or look to time to win for me, by dint of strenuous and unremitting efforts, the public acknowledgment of the power I felt within me. My motto henceforward must be from Seneca—*Invenit viam, aut faciet.*'"

It is, of course, impossible to follow Macready step by step through his long career. His engagements in London were steadily continued for the ten years following, chiefly at Covent Garden, but part of the time at Drury Lane, the intervals between the "seasons" being occupied with tours through the Kingdom, and in 1826, under an engagement with Stephen Price, the manager of the Park Theatre, Macready visited this country. He arrived here Sept. 27, after a passage of twenty-five days in the steamer Canada, and made his first appearance, Oct. 2, in the character of *Virginius*. While in this City he was the object of the most hospitable attention. A visit to the courts in session at the City Hall led to the following incident:

"On leaving the court we passed through the vaulted passages underneath. A solitary figure was slowly dragging his steps along, close to the wall; he was below the middle size, dressed in a light gray-colored suit, which, with his pale complexion, gave him in his loneliness somewhat of a ghostly appearance. When we had passed him, one of my friends in a significant whisper asked me if I knew who that was. On my replying in the negative, he told me he was Col. Burr, who shot Hamilton, the Secretary of State, and who had been under prosecution for high treason. He looked a mysterious shadow of unrepented evil. Once seen the vision was not one to be forgotten."

The subsequent relations between Macready and Forrest, who was at this time performing in the Bowery Theatre with Conway, give interest to the following note:

"Forrest was the Mark Antony. He was a very young man, not more, I believe, than one or two and twenty. The 'Bowery lads,' as they were termed, made great account of him, and he certainly was possessed of remarkable qualifications. His figure was good, though perhaps a little too heavy; his face might be considered handsome, his voice excellent; he was gifted with extraordinary strength of limb, to which he omitted no opportunity of giving prominence. He had received only the commonest education, out in his reading of the text he showed the discernment and good sense of an intellect much upon a level with that of Conway; but he had more energy, and was altogether distinguished by powers that under proper direction might be productive of great effect. * * * I spoke of him constantly as a young man of unquestionable promise, but I doubted his submission to the inexorable conditions for reaching excellence. The event has been as I anticipated. His robustious style gains applause in the coarse melodramas of 'Spartacus' and 'Metamora;' but the traits of character in Shakespeare and the poetry of the legitimate drama are beyond his grasp. My forebodings were prophetic."

During this visit Macready performed in Boston and Baltimore. Fifty pounds per night was the contract price for each performance, something of an inducement, since his first five years' engagement at Covent Garden was £16 per week for two years, £17 for two years, and £18 for one year. Indeed, in after years he always looked to America as a field where he was sure of an opportunity of receiving more generous returns for his labor than he could hope for anywhere else. In 1843 Macready made his second visit to this country, reaching Boston on Sept. 20, commencing his engagement in this City on Sept. 25. The following brief entries in the diaries are sufficiently suggestive in themselves as to the treatment he then received.

Oct. 3.—Dined with Forrest; met a very large party, too large for comfort, but it was most kindly intended. Bryant, with whom I talked very little, Halleck, and Inman, the artist, were of the party. Our day was very cheerful; I like all I see of Forrest very much. He appears a clear-headed, honest, kind man; what can be better?

Oct. 13.—Longfellow called for me, and we went to dine with Mrs. Longfellow and D. Colden at the ladies' ordinary. Above 130 sat down. Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Willis next to Longfellow. He [N. P. Willis] wished to be very civil to me. I was much amused. I looked for the eaters with knives, but detected none.

Oct. 23.—Acted *Macbeth* equal, if not superior, as a whole, to any performance I have ever given of the character. I should say it was a noble piece of art. Called for warmly, and warmly received. The Miss Cushman who acted *Lady Macbeth* interested me much. She has to learn her art, but she showed mind and sympathy with me—a novelty so refreshing to me on the stage.

The unconscious egotism of this last entry speaks for itself, and need not be commented on. Macready extended this tour of the States through the South, performing at Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, and returning to St. Louis by way of the Mississippi. On Sept. 25, 1844, the anniversary of his opening the Park Theatre in the preceding year he found himself again in New-York, and £5,500 better off, over and above all expenses, than he was at the commencement of his tour. Early in November Macready was back in London. An engagement in Paris—the second which he had filled in that capital—followed, and then came four years of hard and steady work in England. On Sept. 9, 1848, he again sailed for this country, reaching Boston Sept. 24. Special interest attaches to the accounts of this visit given in the diaries, because they cover the disgraceful scenes which were the culmination of the foolish jealousy that had developed among Forrest's friends and supporters against Macready. This feeling originated, as those who are familiar with the history of the affair may remember, in the coolness with which Forrest was received upon his second visit to England in 1846. His partial failure he attributed to the indifference or severe criticisms of Forster and others, whom he believed to be under the influence of Macready and to have been inspired by him. The first open manifestation of feeling on the part of Forrest occurred at Edinburgh. The incident is thus recorded by Macready in the diaries under date of March 2, 1846:

"Acted *Hamlet* really with particular care, energy, and discrimination; the audience gave less applause to the first soliloquy than I am in the habit of receiving, but I was bent on acting the part, and I felt, if I can feel at all, that I had strongly excited them, and that their sympathies were cordially, indeed enthusiastically, with me. On reviewing the performance, I can conscientiously pronounce it one of the very best I have given of *Hamlet*. At the waving of the handkerchief before the play, and 'I must be idle,' a man on the right side of the stage—upper boxes or gallery, but said to be upper boxes—hi-ssed! The audience took it up, and I waved the more, and bowed derisively and contemptuously to the individual. The audience carried it, though he was very staunch to his purpose. It discomposed me, and alas! might have ruined many; but I bore it down. I thought of speaking to the audience, if called on, and spoke to Murray about it, but he very discreetly dissuaded me. Was called for, and very warmly greeted. Ryder came and spoke to me, and told me that the hisser was observed, and said to be a Mr. W——, who was in company with Mr. Forrest! The man writes in the *Journal*, a paper depreciating me and eulogizing Mr. Forrest, sent to me from this place."

Under date of April 4 occurs this entry:

"Forster showed me the *Times*, in which is a letter of Mr. Edwin Forrest, admitting that he hissed me on my introduction of a 'fancy dance' into 'Hamlet;' that he had a right to do so; that he was not solitary in the act; that he had often led the applause, which he regretted others did not follow."

Thus originated the feud which broke out with so much bitterness upon the occasion of Macready's visit to this country three years later. While performing in this City early in October, 1848, scurrilous articles, supposed to have been inspired by Forrest's friends, appeared in sundry journals, but the first outburst of anything approaching open insult was at Philadelphia, on the night of Nov. 20. In the early part of the performance a copper cent, and later a rotten egg, were thrown at Macready. Engagements were filled during the next two or three months at Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, and Louisville, but it was not until his appearance at Cincinnati, April 2, that any further indignities were offered him. Then the half of a carcass of raw sheep was hurled upon the stage from one of the galleries. No violence, however, was attempted until Macready appeared in this City on May 7. Upon the evening of that day the performance of "Macbeth" was interrupted in a way which Macready thus describes. His appearance on the stage was greeted with a storm of applause, which he soon saw was continued only to drown the yells of those who were determined to stop the performance. After detailing his ineffective efforts to be heard he writes:

"They would not let me speak. They hung out placards—'You have been proved a liar,' &c.; flung a rotten egg close to me. I pointed it to the audience, and smiled with contempt, persisting in my endeavor to be heard. I could not have been less than a quarter of an hour on the stage altogether with perfect *sang-froid* and good humor, reposing in the consciousness of my own truth. At last there was nothing for it, and I said, "Go on," and the play, "Macbeth," proceeded in dumb show, I hurrying the players on. Copper cents were thrown, some struck me, four or five eggs, a great many apples, nearly, if not quite, a peck of potatoes, lemons, pieces of wood, a bottle of assafœtida, which splashed my own dress, smelling of course most horribly. The first act, at least in my scenes, with these accompaniments, passed in dumb show; looking directly at these men as they committed these outrages, and no way moved by them. Behind the scenes some attempted to exhibit sympathy, which I received very loftily, observing, 'My concern was for the disgrace such people inflicted on the country.' The second act closed exactly in the same way. I dressed for the third, and went on; the tumult the same, the missiles growing thicker. At last a chair was thrown from the gallery on the stage, something heavy was thrown into the orchestra, (a clasp,) which made the remaining musicians move out. Another chair was hurled by the same man, whom I saw deliberately throw it, then wrench up another, and throw it too—I bowed to the audience, and going up to Mr. Chippendale, observed that I thought I had quite fulfilled my obligation to Messrs. Niblo and Hackett, and that I should now remain no longer."

I accordingly went down and undressed; Colden was there, and seemed to apprehend danger out of doors; I did not. However, I took my cirk, but thinking it unworthy to carry it, threw it down again. Colden, (who made too much of it,) Tallmadge, and Emmet walked home with me; there was no sign of any attempt in the back street, but there was a crowd at the front door, which Colden had not been able to penetrate, and which, the Chief of the Police informed us afterward, made the strongest efforts to break into the house.

On the night of May 10 the famous riot occurred. The description given of this outbreak has already been reproduced in our columns, and need not be repeated. To avoid all risk of personal harm, Macready left the City before daylight the following morning, driving to New-Rochelle and there taking the cars to Boston, whence he sailed for England on May 23. Nearly two years of active labor followed, and on Feb. 26, 1851, he finally retired from the stage, giving his last performance at the Haymarket Theatre. A farewell dinner, under the management of Charles Dickens, was given him at the London Tavern on the evening of March 1. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer presided. Dickens, Sir Charles Eastlake, John Forster, and Chevalier Bunsen were among the speakers on the occasion, while Thackeray and a number of others, distinguished in literature or prominent by rank, participated in the testimonial and signified their high regard for the talents and personal character of their guest. After his withdrawal from public life Macready settled down at Sherborne House, doing all he could for the improvement of the neighborhood in which he lived, educationally and otherwise, and keeping up his friendships by constant social intercourse or by correspondence. In 1855 he took part in the dinner given to Thackeray upon the occasion of his departure to deliver his lectures in this country, and in 1856 he visited Paris, where Dickens was then staying. In the same year he reads "with deep emotion the death of Charles Mayne Young, aged seventy-nine," and in 1870 the death of Dickens pressed heavily upon him. On April 27, 1873, "after three days of confinement to his bed, without any apparent suffering, and retaining consciousness to the last, he passed away without any sign to tell that he was gone." His remains were interred at Kensal Green May 4, in the same vault with those of his first wife, of his sister, and of three daughters and two sons. His second daughter, who died and was buried at sea, and his eldest son, who found a grave in Ceylon, had preceded him. Two sons and his second wife, whom he married in 1859, survived him.

Among theatrical autobiographies, as we have already intimated, there are few, and we might safely say none, which equal this in instructiveness and value to those who are about entering upon the profession which Macready adorned and honored. The complete surrender which he made of himself to his art could not fail to secure for any one who may choose to imitate his example eminence above the average in any pursuit. He hardly ever slighted a performance, however insignificant the audience in point of numbers. Since he must go through with his part, he carried out an inflexible determination, which he formed early in his career, to improve these occasions as opportunities for drill and improvement. From the time when his mother, to cure him of the habit of misplacing his h's, drilled him upon the line in Dryden's "Alexander's Feast," which he persisted in rendering "'Appy, 'appy, 'appy pair," he was earnestly and constantly laboring to improve himself in any point where he detected weakness, and to attain a still higher level of excellence than he was conscious of having reached. Declaiming in the empty theatre and to the waves upon the seashore were constant practices. In numerous other ways he labored to compass the expression of passion while keeping himself under perfect control. A single passage in a letter to Mrs. Pollock is well worth quoting for the clear exposition which it gives of the method by which he subdued that redundant action which he frankly confesses was one of the faults of his youth. His own observation of actual life, he tells us, first suggested misgivings upon this point; these became confirmed when he noticed how sparingly, yet how effectively, Mrs. Siddons had recourse to gesticulation. Mr. Macready adds:

"A line in the opening of one of the cantos of Dante—I do not immediately remember it—made a deep impression on me in suggesting to me the dignity of repose; and so a theory became gradually formed in my mind, which was practically demonstrated to me to be a correct one, when I saw Talma act, whose every movement was a change of subject for the sculptor's or the painter's study. Well, as my opinions were thus undergoing a transition, my practice moved in the same direction, and I adopted all the modes I could devise to acquire the power of exciting myself into the wildest emotions of passion, coercing my limbs to perfect stillness. I would lie down on the floor, or stand straight against a wall, or get my arms within a bandage, and, so pinioned or confined, repeat the most violent passages of "Othello," "Lear," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," or whatever would require most energy and emotion; I would speak the most passionate bursts of rage under the supposed constraint of whispering them in the ear of him or her to whom they were addressed, thus keeping both voice and gesture in subjection to the real impulse of the feeling—'Such was my process.' Perhaps, when I have the pleasure of seeing you, I may make myself more intelligible if you desire further acquaintance with my youthful discipline. I was obliged also to have frequent recourse to the looking-glass, and had two or three large ones in my room to reflect to myself each view of the posture I might have fallen into, besides being under the necessity of acting the passion close to a glass to restrain the tendency to exaggerate its expression—which was the most difficult of all—to repress the ready frown, and keep the features, perhaps I should say the muscles of the face, undisturbed, while intense passion would speak from the eye alone. The easier an actor makes his art appear, the greater must have been the pains it cost him. I do not think it difficult to act like Signora Ristori; it seems to me merely a melodramatic abandonment or lashing-up to a certain point excitement. It is not so good as Rachel, nor to be compared with such acting as that of Siddons and O'Neill."

Public speakers in general should carefully study this instructive passage, and there are scattered through these *Reminiscences* and Diaries many similar hints which less directly but still very effectively inculcate lessons of almost equal importance with this.

Macready was unquestionably an egotist, but the frank revelations which he makes in this volume are enough to satisfy any who have not preconceived prejudices against him that this trait was not so much the weakness of personal vanity as the outgrowth and expression of his intense devotion and entire surrender to his profession. His impetuous, overbearing disposition evidently aggravated this apparent self-assertion, and made him now and then extremely unpopular with managers and with fellow-actors. His impatience with the frivolity and triviality of those around him who did not sympathize with or understand his thorough devotion to his profession was constantly, and very often unjustly, interpreted by those who chanced to encounter it as simple pettishness or arrogance. Could those who came in contact with him, and who may have suffered from these peculiarities, read these *Reminiscences*, they would certainly have a better understanding of, as well as a higher respect for, the man.

When Macready was negotiating his first London engagement Lord Byron was one of the Drury Lane Subcommittee. Rev. J. Noel had been influenced to approach Byron in Macready's behalf. "He had been instructed," writes Macready, "to expatiate on my professional qualifications and successes, and added, (I know not whether from himself or his prompters,) 'And, besides all this, Mr. Macready is a very moral man.' 'Ha! then,' replied Byron, 'I suppose he asks five pounds a week more for his morality.'" The sneer was characteristic of Byron, but the tribute to Macready was deserved. He had the keenest possible sense of the dangers to which young actors of different sexes were exposed from the very familiarity of their intercourse with each other, and he writes of this phase of theatrical life frankly and feelingly. When he had been twenty-five years on the stage, as late as 1833, he impatiently exclaims: "If I had a sufficient property to leave each of my children a moderate allowance on their start into life, and to give them educations, I would certainly never act again, nor ever concern myself about a theatre; certainly, I think, never enter one—at least for myself." Expressions similar to this are scattered through these diaries. Sometimes they are simply the utterance of a wearied and despondent man; but often they are inspired by impatience with a profession for which Macready repeatedly asserts he did not have an enthusiastic passion, notwithstanding the distinction which he achieved in it, and the very substantial pecuniary rewards which he gained from it.

The few salient points which have thus been touched upon indicate sufficiently that, with all its defects, this volume of reminiscences has a value by no means usual with works of its class. As we have said, those who turn to it for spicy personal gossip will be disappointed. On the other hand, it may not reach those who would most certainly be benefited by the lessons it inculcates, for the sober-minded are not likely to turn to the reminiscences of an actor for moral instruction. It will be the fault of the publishers, however, if the volume does not have the widest possible circulation, since Messrs. Macmillan & Co. offer it in two editions, one two volumes, octavo, another one volume, 12mo; and the Messrs. Harper Brothers also announce for immediate publication an edition in one volume, or 8vo. Four well-executed steel plates embellish the volume; one reproduces Macready as he was in his younger days, another represents him when he was more advanced, and the other two exhibit him in costume as *Virginius* and as *Henry IV.*

THE POLITICAL, PERSONAL AND PROPERTY RIGHTS OF A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES. By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D. Hartford: S. S. SCRANTON & Co. 1874.

Dr. Parsons has divided the body of this work into three books of rather unequal merit. In the second and third he has adhered strictly to the object as defined in the title we have given, the first being in great measure introductory. The second book treats of the personal rights of a citizen; the third deals with his property rights; and both are prepared with due regard to accuracy, conciseness, and at the same time comprehensiveness—the intention being apparently to give to the whole a practical value in the hands of non-professional readers. It is not a work that will in any sense enable a person to do without the services of a lawyer in the courts, but it will serve to spread among the people a much clearer idea than is generally possessed of their privileges under both the law and the Constitution, and, so far, it will throw some little light on the tortuous path which an intending litigant may be proposing to take.

We must not lose sight of the wide extent of the subject with which the author had to deal, if we would estimate aright the manner in which he has dealt with it. The rights of American citizens are of two kinds, belonging to them first under the National Constitution, and next under the laws of the States. The first are, of course, uniform throughout the country, but the others vary very much from State to State. It was easy to define the former, but the latter involved numerous separate elucidations, and if entered into fully, must have taken up very much more space than the volume contains. They are not neglected, but the author's chief aim appears to have been to sketch out a general outline rather than to undertake a long series of specific details. Assuming this, he has attained that end with considerable success. In the thirty-eight chapters which comprise the two books now more especially under notice, he has conveyed in as brief a form as, perhaps, was possible, a well drawn summary of the statute, constitutional and common laws in their relation to the most frequent requirements of the people.

Want of space forbids, on our part, any attempt to travel with Dr. Parsons through the whole range of subjects that have come under his notice. It must suffice if we note the plan he has adopted in a few places as an indication of that upon which the whole work has been constructed. The headings of the chapters are not always made with close accuracy. Thus, we have one which reads, "The Right to Personal Security." Here, a notice of the writ of habeas corpus would have been in place, but its consideration occupies a separate chapter. Under that title, however, we have a sketch of trial by jury, with an historical mention, that, by the way, might have been made more accurate and complete, of clauses in the Bill of Rights; of *ex post facto* legislation; bills of attainder, and "pains and penalties;" the rights to assemble and petition Government; and the laws relating to the obligation of contracts; which last section would have been more conveniently, we think, placed in the third book. The rights which have grown up between parents and children, and between husbands and wives, are differently estimated in the different States. Dr. Parsons has, therefore, been compelled to enumerate briefly the laws relating to them in each, prefixing, however, a statement of the common law upon the subject. The collection of abstracts thus brought together is curious and suggestive. The law of divorce although equally various, is not given with the same detail, but the general principles are laid down with much clearness.

For reference, the third portion of the work will probably be most frequently used. It relates, as we have said, to the rights of property, its disposal by will, the essentialities of deeds, the letting and renting of real property, assignments, agreements, bonds, notes of hand and bills of exchange, agency, partnership, insurance, arbitration, common carriers, bankruptcy, mechanics' liens, and various other topics connected with the subject. Upon all, explicit notes of the general law applicable to them are given, and appended to them are copies or examples of many legal forms, such as wills, deeds of gift, indentures, leases, trust deeds, and a host of other documents which we cannot enumerate. Nowhere will the reader find himself in the hands of an unsafe guide in all these instructions. The only defect we have observed in connection with the two books is the incompleteness of the index. It is accurate, so far as it goes, but as the volume is one for reference rather than for steady perusal, too copious an index could not have been given. As it is, it occupies nearly forty pages, and yet we have several times found a difficulty in turning at once to some subject that we wanted. The comprehensiveness of the book will therefore readily be understood.

Thus far we have confined our remarks to the second and third divisions of the work. The first is devoted to an outline of the Constitution of the United States and those of the several States themselves. The latter are brief, and are accompanied generally with some short notes of the peculiarities of each State, its staple products, and leading mineral resources.

In the form of an appendix will be found a glossary of law terms in common use, and also a series of rules, according to American practice, for the organization and procedure of deliberative assemblies. The latter will prove useful in many places for the guidance of public meetings, and it was rather a happy thought that led to their insertion. Thus, it will be recognized that the work is comprehensive, practical, and in legal matters, we believe, trustworthy. Such a book was wanted, and it cannot fail to prove a useful addition to the book-shelves of business men.

A SUMMARY OF MODERN HISTORY. Translated from the French by M. MICHELET, and continued to the present time by M. C. M. SIMPSON. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1875.

Not very long ago we had occasion to give an unfavorable notice of an attempt to convey in a small volume an outline of general history. The book then before us deserved, perhaps, more complete condemnation than it received; but in that respect it was not an exception. Such works are rarely worth the trouble taken in their compilation. They are disappointing, and if intended for purposes of instruction, they rarely succeed in fulfilling the intention. But the little work whose title is given above affords a gratifying example of a different kind. The first edition was published some years ago, and one of the best proofs of its acceptability with the public is the fact that a new one, made complete to date, has been demanded.

In scope it takes in the whole of Europe, dealing rather with political history than with that of religion or social progress. The most important events are graphically described, whether occurring in Italy, England, France, Germany, Turkey, the Peninsula, or Scandinavia, and they are given with accuracy and in an agreeable style that is readily followed. Dates are given, but only as guides. The author avoided incumbering his pages unnecessarily both with them and with dry facts. He preferred the narrative form, and in following it has rendered much of the work highly interesting, as well as instructive. As a summary it is full of merit, as good, perhaps, as any work of the kind in the same small compass that the young student or general reader will find. Amid the crowd of recent political events of importance the translator has been beguiled into traveling a little out of the path marked down by his author. He has sought to recapitulate a series of incidents without entering at all as fully as M. Michelet had done into any. We are not sure that this will be noted as a defect by those who will be most likely to use the book, but it somewhat destroys its uniformity of style. We need only to add that the tone is unprejudiced and the views generally sound according to the most impartial historians.

THE PORTFOLIO. No. 64. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

We look for the *Portfolio* as for the only serial published in which works of art of a certain kind and of peculiar merit are to be found. Etching is not as popular, perhaps, as it should be, but if anything is likely to bring its merits before the public it is such examples as are to be had here. Their effect is striking, and in execution they are little short of perfect; at any rate, they exhibit this kind of work in the highest degree of perfection to which it has attained. The examples this month form a good contrast to those we noticed in the March number. The first is from Gainsborough's "Watering-place," and is the work of Mr. Chattock, whose style is very different from that previously remarked of M. Rajon. Seen at a short distance, it closely resembles the best style of engraving as it prevailed a few decades ago. It deserves careful study, and may be profitably compared with a scene in Amboise etched by Mr. Ernest George. In the two pictures the effects of deep shade and bright sunshine are admirably contrasted. The photo-engraving is from Antoine Hébert's well-known painting, "Malaria," in illustration of a memoir of the artist from the pen of René Ménard. Mr. Wornum, as usual, occupies the first place, this time with a notice of Gainsborough, which we wish had been more full. Mr. R. L. Stevenson contributes a pleasant paper, entitled "An Autumn Effect;" Mr. W. W. Scott has a criticism of "Michael Angelo Buonarroti," *apropos* of a life of the great painter by Mr. Black, published by Macmillan & Co., and Mr. P. G. Hamerton writes of Mr. George's etchings on the Loire, one of which, as we have said, is given. The technical notes refer to the practice of Paul Delaroche, contributed by his pupil, Mr. Armitage, and then to that of Mr. Armitage himself. Among the latter is a method of preparing canvas, which should secure the attention of amateur artists if the merits claimed for it can be sustained.

THE ART JOURNAL.—No. 4. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

We have watched with some interest the progress made in the American portion of this excellent contribution to the literature of art. The steel plates and illustrations of the London *Art Journal*, republished here, have long been remarkable for their beauty and finish, but the additions made in the interest of American subjects are fully equal to them. They present differences of style and treatment; but as specimens of art they quite bear out the favorable opinion we expressed when the first number of this journal came before us.

The steel engravings in the present issue comprise "The Jester," from a painting by A. Lambron; "The Fight Interrupted," after the well-known picture by Mulready, and a fine engraving of a *relievo* by R. W. Martin, entitled, "The Woodland Spring." The several articles are profusely illustrated. They begin with a continuation of the notices of "The Studies and Sketches" of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, and comprise a valuable contribution from the pen of Sir Rutherford Alcock on Japanese art. In an appreciative article on Mr. Alfred F. Bellows are two delightful pictures of English rural scenery in Devonshire, taken from two water-color paintings which were on exhibition under the auspices of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors. A painting by the French artist, Vibert, but now in the possession of a gentleman in New-York, forms the subject of a full-page engraving on wood; and among other topics of local interest we find views of Iona Island, the Sugar Loaf Mountain, Buttermilk Falls, and the view from Fort Montgomery, in illustration of the articles on the Hudson River. In the various notes upon art topics we are given a general survey of the progress of art, both in our own and foreign countries, a feature in this journal which greatly enhances its usefulness and interest.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Orbital System of the Universe.* Clinton, Iowa: Allen & Bowers.

—*Home Talks.* Oneida: Published by the Community.

—*Village and Country Houses.* New-York: Orange Judd & Co.

—*American Law Review.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

—*North American Review.* Boston: Osgood & Co.

—*Fireside Homilies.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Romance of an Honest Woman.* Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*Charles the Fifth.* Vol. III. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Introduction to the Anglo-Saxon Language.* Boston: Ginn Brothers.

—*Dolores.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Strivings for the Faith.* New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*New-York Insurance Reports.* Albany Weed, Parsons & Co.

—*Memoirs of J. Q. Adams.* Vol. V. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Littell's Living Age.* Vol. CXXIV. Boston: Littell & Gay.

—*The History of Lawyers.* New-York: James Cockcroft & Co.

—*American Church Review.* New-York: No. 111 William street.

—*The Philosophy of Natural Theology.* New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Love's Victory.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Preaching Without Notes.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*God's Word Through Preaching.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Romance of a Poor Young Man.* New-York: James Miller.

—*The Improvement of Health.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Songs of Our Youth.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost.* New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

—*The Epicurean.* New-York: James Miller.

—*The Maintenance of Health.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Four Georges.* New-York: James Miller.

—*Flights and Fancies.* New-York: M. Cromwell.

—*History of the Battle of Lexington.* Boston: Phelps & Farnham.

—*Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Columbia College.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*Insurance Report.* Part II. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co. 1875.

—*Standard Wages Tables.* Philadelphia: D. B. Wagener & Co.

—*Mr. Vaughan's Heir.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Safely Married.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*How to Manage Building Associations.* Philadelphia: James K. Simon.

—*Edward III.* Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

—*Paul Brewster and Son.* New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*The Biblical Museum.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Perfect Love Casteth Out Fear.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*The Physician's Wife.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Public Men and Events.* Two Vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Our First Hundred Years.* Vol. I. New-York: U. S. Publishing Company.

—*English Portraits.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*The Invasion of the Crimea.* Vol. III. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*A Perfect Adonis.* New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*Ancient Symbol Worship.* New-York: J. W. Bouton.

—*Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.* Vol. V. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*The History of Democracy.* Vol. I. Hartford: American Publishing Company.

—*Through Normandy.* Second Edition. New-York; Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Warrington's Manual.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A MENNONITE WEDDING.

The first wedding among the Menonnites since coming to this country is reported to have taken place in Barton County, Kansas, on the 28th of March, the parties being Benjamin Unruh and Mary Unruh. A correspondent thus describes the event:

"The ceremony was performed in accordance with the customs that prevail among the people of Russia. The day was Easter Sunday, and as such was especially observed. The writer went to the school-house at 9:30 o'clock. The congregation were singing. At 10 o'clock the bride and groom entered unattended, and took seats on chairs placed for them in front of the pulpit. The Easter sermon took one hour and three quarters. It was entirely without notes. The wedding ceremony was read from manuscript, and occupied about half an hour. The bride and groom kept their seats during most of the half hour. Both answered, 'Yes,' five times. To what they answered I do not know, as I do not understand German. They left the house as they came, and apparently as happy as folks generally are under such circumstances. The parties are of the most well-to-do families that are settling here. The bride came from Russ

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

FINAL INTERMENT OF FOX'S SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL.

HOW THE THING WAS ACCOMPLISHED—REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CANALS — THE EXORBITANT TERMINAL EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION—PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE TWEED WATER SCHEME ACTS — VETO OF SENATOR BRADLEY'S RAILROAD BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 16, 1875.

The manner in which Senator Fox's bill for giving employment to his brother-in-law, and to a present Senator and ex-Police Justice —reference is made of course to Police Justice Hogan and Senator Ledwith—by establishing a new Court of Special Sessions, for seats in which they were "slated," was put through the Senate, last night, was detailed in to-day's TIMES. But the means taken to pass the bill last night were the cause of its death to-day. In addition to the most industrious lobbying last evening by Senator Fox, it was freely stated, though I do not say by him, that Senators Booth and Woodin purposely absented themselves from the Senate in order that the bill might be passed, and at the same time they be given an excuse for not opposing it. Of course this was entirely false, but the circulation of the story so incensed Senator Woodin that this morning he asked that a message be sent to the Assembly requesting the return of the bill. To this Senator Jacobs objected, and Senator Woodin, growing irate, advised him to continue in his objection if he wished to see the bill disemboweled. Finally the message was sent to the Assembly, and when the bill was returned Senator Woodin moved that the vote by which it was passed be reconsidered, and that that motion be laid on the table, that being a parliamentary periphrasis for "rest in peace;" or at least that is what such a motion would mean in an ordinary case; but a New-York job has a great many lives and will stand a good deal of killing. It is possible, therefore, that the bill may be recommitted, in which case, however, a favorable report could hardly be expected from a committee whose drawer has already proved the tomb of so many Metropolitan "grabs" this session.

REPORTS FROM THE CANAL COMMITTEE.

Senator Johnson, from the Canal Committee, reported favorably this morning two important canal bills, both of which originated in the Assembly. The first provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate into the subject of the best disposition to be made of the lateral canals. The second bill authorizes a tax of one-fifth of a mill per dollar of valuation for the purpose of paying awards by Canal Appraisers.

The subcommittee of the Canal Committee, which was appointed to investigate Senator Lord's charge that the terminal expenses of transporting grain are extortionate, will visit New-York for the purpose of taking testimony on Wednesday next. The committee, which is composed of Senators Kellogg, Connelly, and Johnson, will have its headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ADVANCEMENT OF IMPORTANT NEW-YORK BILLS.

Several of the important series of bills introduced by Senator Booth were considered in Committee of the Whole to-day, and ordered to a third reading without substantial amendment. These bills have been frequently noticed in THE TIMES. One of them limits the expenditure by any branch of the City Government to the appropriation therefor; another prohibits the reference to Referees of suits to which the City is a party, without the written concurrence of the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel; a third bill provides that all work in improving streets must be done by contract, and a fourth repeals the acts by which Tweed hoped to enrich himself by furnishing water to the City. Two New-York bills were passed this morning. One of them authorizes the Board of Apportionment to fix and pay the salaries of the Commissioners for the erection of the new Jefferson Market Court-house, and the other repeals the act of 1871 regarding the repair and rebuilding of sewers.

VETO MESSAGE.

The Governor sent to the Senate to-day his veto to Senator Bradley's bill allowing any railroad in process of construction in New-York State to consolidate with any road in process of construction in Pennsylvania. The Governor's reason for his veto, which was laid on the table, is that he is unable to see any good reason for such a discrimination between railroad corporations in Pennsylvania and in other contiguous States.

There was rather more than the usual amount of buncombe talk about adjournment to-day, but a motion to adjourn until Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, after being once lost, was finally carried.

PROGRESS OF THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

AN HONEST ENGINEER STOPS A BOLD CONTRACTOR'S THEFT—$1 75 A YARD INSERTED IN A CONTRACT AFTER THE AWARD, IN PLACE OF 75 CENTS A YARD —THE DENNISON CONTRACTS.

ALBANY, April 16.—The joint committee of the Legislature to investigate canal affairs resumed their labor this afternoon. Ex-Canal Commissioner Chapman, the first witness called, stated that he was Canal Commissioner from December, 1869, to December, 1871; had general charge of the Dennison contract in regard to building the vertical wall from Port Schuyler to the Lower Mohawk Valley; the only reason I had for the reletting of the work was that there was a large quantity of material on hand, and I thought it would not be fair to stop them until the material was exhausted; I think that when the quantities named in the quantity-sheet were exhausted the balance of the work might be done at a price not more than the engineer's estimate; thought that practically the whole power should be left with the Division Engineer; thought the prices in the said contract were fair prices; when I left the office about four miles of the work had been done; never knew or heard anything of the Degraw contract until I saw it published in the newspapers, nor till I left the office; knew of the Williams contract for the alteration of the slope wall at Little Falls, his contract being seventy-five cents a yard; I heard from a Mr. G. M. Barnes, at that time in Utica, that the contractor was receiving over a dollar a yard for his work. I then came direct to Albany, and in the Auditor's office I found the contract altered to read $1 75 per yard. It was an alteration obviously made in the Engineer's office. I wrote to Williams, the contractor, immediately, consulted the Attorney General and the Canal Commissioners, and endeavored to ferret out who made the alteration; in that, however, I was unsuccessful. Mr. Dayton was the Auditor at that time.

The contract being on file in the Auditor's office, it was here shown, and gave evidence of having been tampered with.

The witness then stated that Williams had drawn on the altered contract several thousand dollars in excess of his just due. But at that time he was delivering material to the work; this the engineer took and estimated at witness' (Chapman's) suggestion, and it was enough to make the State good. So nothing was lost, although had not the fraud been discovered, the State would have been swindled largely.

Mr. Faulkner—Why did you, after you found quantities as given in the original estimate at exorbitant prices had been furnished, allow any contractor to furnish them to such very great excess?

Witness—It had been the usual custom, and there may have been a design in it.

The witness then explained the system of canal lettings, which has already been given by previous witnesses.

The next witness was Charles A. Sweet, a resident of Syracuse, and a division engineer of the Middle Division of the Erie Canal. He testified he had been an engineer before in 1868 and 1870; was connected with the E. C. Belden contract for pairing a leak on the Oswego Canal reservoir; made the field notes of the survey; presume the notes are in Syracuse. The measurements made were done for the purpose of constructing that work; made the estimate, and it was for a completed structure; measurements were taken every month, and as far as I know I believe them to be correct; the prices were low for that piece of work; have not been connected with any other part of the contract.

William B. Cooper stated: I am an engineer, living at Fort Edward; was an engineer from 1849 to 1851; was again installed in 1853 and have since been an engineer; at different times have been both Resident and Division Engineer; was Division engineer from 1873 to 1874; on the Dennison contract, he said, it was almost impossible to get good work; did not know who made the measurements. The witness here stated that not having his book with him he could not furnish any other information, but would have it so as to be ready for the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the canal investigation, Mr. Cooper not putting in an appearance, Canal Commissioner Reuben W. Stroud was called and said: Am a Canal Commissioner; have charge of the middle division; have been a Commissioner since 1873; knew of the J. J. Belden contract; I made the final estimate; know nothing about it only from the time I came into office; it was nearly completed at that time; was one of the Commissioners that signed the Barnett contract; was familiar with the provisions when I signed it; know but little about the work, it not being on my division, still am familiar with all prices of that work; know of no case where false measurements have been taken, and had never awarded contracts for more than the engineer's prices.

Witness here produced bids of the Cardeo contract for 600 chains of slope wall on the Jordan level, of which 400 chains were now finished, and thought it the best paying job the State now had, inasmuch as the contractors had taken it at a very low figure, and had filed bonds to the amount of $30,000 for the performance of the work. He said there had been great fighting for years for this work, and that if the commissioners knew what he knew they would get out of it now, or as soon as possible, and lose the $20,000. He thought the contractor was doing a cheap piece of work, doing it for $25,000, or $30,000 less than the engineer's estimate. At the conclusion of Mr. Stroud's testimony, Mr. Cooper, who had put in an appearance, was re-called, and produced the final account-book of his work, and was examined at great length in regard to prices, but nothing of interest was elicited. He thought the present system was as good as any system that could be devised. He would have the subordinates removed only through an investigation of the State Engineer. He could make no suggestions that would in any way improve the system.

CUBA.

MILITARY SENT TO PROTECT THE PLANTATIONS FROM THE TORCHES OF THE INSURGENTS—CONDEMNED REBELS PARDONED.

HAVANA, April 16.—The Sixth Battalion of Infantry and the Second Battery of Artillery of the Havana Volunteers, left the city this morning for the jurisdictions of Colon and Cienfuegos, where they will be divided into small detachments to protect the plantations. The authorities say the work of wholesale destruction of plantations has been stopped; but the insurgents may burn some in isolated places. The country people are indignant at the rebels for destroying small settlements inhabited by poor people. Captain General Valmaseda continues to perfect his plan for driving the insurgents back over the Trocha. The Journals report that the San Jose and Cometa plantations, in the Cienfuegos jurisdiction, have been burned by the insurgents.

The Captain General has pardoned Escobar, a white man, and Lorenzo, a negro, who were condemned to death as rebels, at Sagua-la-Grande.

The sugar crop for the present year is finished in this Cinco-Villas district, and on most of the plantations in the Western Department.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES OF IMPORTANCE IMPENDING IN JAPAN—THE PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO RETURN ONE-HALF OF THE SIMONSKI INDEMNITY COLDLY RECEIVED—THE FIGHTS IN FORMOSA BETWEEN CHINESE TROOPS AND THE SAVAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colorado, which arrived last night from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings the following intelligence:

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, March 25.—It is now known that Government changes of considerable importance are impending, and a modification of the present form of the administration is expected. Great secrecy has thus far been maintained by the officials, owing to the efforts of the foreign Ministers to interfere in the disposition of Japanese internal affairs.

During the past two weeks the Mikado has been ill, but he is now recovering.

The rule requiring the payment of two cents postage on newspapers arriving from America has been abolished for the Japanese Post Office.

Considerable excitement prevails among the Japanese soldiers in consequence of the news that the Chinese had already provoked a conflict with the savages of Formosa, and the opinion is expressed that China should be required to give a guarantee for at least the reasonable treatment of the Aborigines. The circumstance of China's having exacted submissive acknowledgments from the Loochoo Islanders, which is yet unexplained, adds to the feeling of indignation against that Empire. The Loochooans concerned have arrived in Yeddo, in obedience to a Government summons. The case is now undergoing investigation.

In May, 1874, the exportation of rice from Japan was prohibited, owing to the possibility of war. The restriction is now removed by Government orders.

Several new railways are projected in various parts of Japan, and telegraphic communication is now established between all the important cities of the country.

Intelligence of the proposal of the United States to return one-half of the Simonski indemnity is coldly received. It is felt that the money either does or does not belong to the United States. An offer to refund a portion would not be cordially welcomed in the present state of public opinion. A partial acknowledgment would probably be refused.

Taxes on 250 small articles of trade have been abolished and transferred to tobacco and native wine, which will now yield about $2,000,000.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, March 15, and SHANGHAI, March 17.—Particulars have been received of the fight in Formosa between the savages and Chinese troops. Two Chinese officers ventured in January last to enter the region of Botan, inhabited wholly by the Aborigines, and were immediately killed. On Feb. 13 a body of 200 troops was sent from the village of Hong Kong, on the west coast, to retaliate. They burned one village and put the inhabitants to death, including old men, women, and children. On their return they were surrounded and routed, with a loss of ninety killed, among whom was the Chinese leader. The loss of the savages is estimated at thirty. The affair causes much excitement in China, and there are rumors that large forces are to be dispatched to the scene of the occurrence.

Additional foreign loans are about to be negotiated.

The river Min at Fuchoo is to be dredged, it being in places almost entirely obstructed.

A torpedo-boat of novel construction, intended for the Government, was launched from the yard of a local firm a few days ago. It is proposed to make a trial of her powers in a week or two at the Imperial Arsenal at Yokohama.

The Nagasaki *Express* mentions the wreck of the British bark Pride of the Thames on Mitsue's Rock. It was considered impossible to raise her, and she was put up for sale at auction.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE REORGANIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—The House reorganized to-day by electing Estillette, Compromise Conservative, as Speaker. Mr. Estillette was supported by Gov. Kellogg and the solid Republican vote, and was elected by 60 to 37 for Wilts.

THE REMOVAL BILL.

DEBATE ON THE VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. PARMENTER—ARGUMENT AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS—HE FAVORS GIVING THE GOVERNOR THE POWER OF REMOVAL—OFFICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY MUST BE RESTORED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 16, 1875.

The Governor's Removal bill, having been made a special order for to-day, was again before the Senate, but only for a comparatively brief time. After some little discussion between Senators Jacobs and Woodin as to the precise question before the Senate, Senator Parmenter took the floor and made the only speech of the day. He spoke as follows:

It seems to be pretty generally considered that there is a constitutional obligation resting upon the Legislature, and which has long been avoided, to provide for the removal from office of certain State officers for misconduct, and the precise questions now before us is by what method these officers shall be removed, and by what tribunal they shall be called to account. Two methods have been suggested in an equal number of bills now before us, and a third has also been suggested by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth. [Senator Woodin.] In the first place, I will consider the proposition contained in the bill which provides that these officers may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected concur in such removal. The bill also provides that if the Senate is in session when the Governor suspends the officer supposed to have been guilty of malversation, the Senate shall then proceed without unnecessary delay to enter upon his trial; and, if the Senate is not in session, that then it shall be convened by the Governor within thirty days. I think there are very serious objections to disposing of these officers by that method. I shall only allude to the objection made by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Senator Woodin] that the Senate would act as politicians to screen one man and convict another. My objection is of another character. Suppose the Governor, while the Legislature is in session, conceives it to be his duty to suspend a State officer, and recommend his removal. Under the Removal bill it becomes the duty of the Senate to organize itself for the duty of trying the delinquent. Now, suppose the other branch of the Legislature should be equally vigilant in the discharge of its duty, and should order an impeachment, what would then be the condition of things? The man would be in the condition of being twice put in jail, in one case by the Senate alone. How would you transact this business? Which trial would have precedence? And suppose they should come to different conclusions; would the officer be removed or retained? It seems to me there is this great objection to having the officer tried by the Senate alone. But I will not elaborate upon that. Suppose, again, that it is a proper case for removal, that the Legislature is not in session, and that the Governor should recommend the trial of the officer and should convene the Senate. If he did not convene both branches of the Legislature, would he not exclude the Assembly from the right of presenting articles of impeachment? Now, let us see whether the mode of removal suggested by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Senator Woodin] is free from objection. If I understand him correctly, he suggests the trial of the delinquent by the Presiding Justices of the four departments of the Supreme Court, with the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Now, if he makes the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals a member of that tribunal there is the same objection to his mode that there is to the other, because he would be called upon to preside in the time of the impeachment, and at the same time to preside over the Justices at the time in another form. The question has also been raised, as to whether it is desirable to constitute the tribunal of members of the Supreme Court. But such tribunals would only be a modification of the Court of Impeachment, and therefore a virtual evasion of the Constitution. It we are to pursue that form of trial, we ought to pursue the methods of the Constitution, and all impeachments should originate in the Assembly. And I am not entirely satisfied that a tribunal composed of Supreme Court Judges is a proper one to try delinquent officers. Would you then make the trial a final one, and take away the right of appeal. It seems to me you ought not to do that. And if you give the delinquent the right of appeal you do not cure the evil resulting from a long and lingering trial. Therefore, without enlarging upon this branch of the code, I have come to the conclusion upon this question of removal, that it should be left in the hands of the Governor. I do not think that power will soon be abused. Taking the Governors of the last half century, I do not think we have had one who would have abused the trust if it had been given to him to execute.

Senator Woodin asked if the Senator's position was consistent, and if the objections made by him to the execution of the power of removal by the other methods might not also be urged against its execution by the Governor.

Senator Parmenter—There would be no inconsistency, because the Governor is not a member of the court of impeachment, and therefore the same Judge would not be obliged to try the same crimmals in two different forms of trial. I think that no Governor whom the people of the State of New-York will ever elevate to that high office will abuse that trust. He may make mistakes, but he will not intentionally abuse the trust. He would know that it would be a death-knell to himself if he undertook to exercise any such power tyrannically. I suppose it is conceded that this power of removal must be intrusted to somebody. That has not yet been disputed, for it is conceded that we are living in evil days. Official trusts are being betrayed in every section of our country. The "good old times" when men in office would sacrifice their lives sooner than violate public trusts seem to haved passed away. There is a cancer preying upon the body politic. The root of that cancer is in Washington. It is stretching in every direction all over the country, and we must remove it or it will breed decay. The old theory of official accountability must be revived. The man who will not execute high official trusts faithfully deserves condemnation, whatever be his politics. Therefore, I ask the Senators about this circle to forget all partisan feelings, and, notwithstanding that we have a Democratic Governor, to trust him and put this power in his hands. I believe it will be faithfully exercised, and no Senator will ever regret it in the future. And even if in the future danger of violation of the trust ever should arise, the Legislature can apply the remedy. But I do not apprehend that that exigency ever will occur.

At the close of Senator Parmenter's remarks, Senator Jacobs said briefly that, in order to remove the objection which had been made that his amendment excepting the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Controller from the provisions of the removal bill, made an invidious distinction between them and the canal officials, in case the amendment was adopted, provision would be made by which the former officials would also be subject to removal in the manner provided in the amended bill. The committee then rose, and reported progress, after which, on motion of Senator Jacobs, the further consideration of the bill was made a special order for Tuesday morning.

The bill relating to the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works is of a kindred nature, and, on motion of Senator Lowery, that was made the special order for Wednesday morning.

THE BONES OF THE FOREFATHERS.

Some members of the congregation Ahaveth Chesed, who have a handsome place of worship on Lexington avenue, have taken proceedings to stop the Trustees of the congregation from disinterring the bones of their forefathers. They, according to their affidavits in the case, have had their progenitors buried in a plot on Sixth avenue owned by the society. The society seemed to think that the advance of civilization or settlement toward the Harlem River had sufficiently increased the value of the old estate to make it worth while to disinter the bones of their forefathers for pecuniary gain. The members William M. Bloom, Samson Rossman, and George Heyman thought otherwise, and instituted the present proceedings to stop intended the desecration of the graves of their ancestors. The Judge took the subject under consideration.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S VETO POWER.

AFFAIRS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND COAL AND IRON COMPANIES TO BE INVESTIGATED—SEVERAL BILLS VETOED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—Gov. Hartranft to-day completed his consideration of bills passed by the Legislature during the past Winter. Several of them were approved, chief among which was the joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation of the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The officers of the Reading Railroad Company made strenuous efforts to have this resolution vetoed. A number of Attorneys headed by J. E. Gowen, argued the question before the Governor and the Attorney General, yesterday, and strove to convince those functionaries that the resolution was unconstitutional, in that it was changed after it had passed the first reading, which they held was inadmissible. That they were unsuccessful in their efforts is shown by the action of the Governor. Much complaint has been made against the Reading Company, on the ground that it is engaged in coal operations in addition to its railway business. This is in direct violation of the State Constitution, which forbids carrying companies from engaging in the production of coal, either directly or indirectly. The purpose of the resolution made effective to-day is to ascertain whether the charges mentioned are true, of which there seems to be no doubt. What the result of the investigation will be can, of course, only be conjectured.

Among the bills vetoed to-day was one authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants, and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage, and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien. The Governor considers the existing laws on the subject sufficiently liberal toward the parties sought to be benefited by this bill, and is unwilling to extend the powers and privileges already enjoyed by them to the extent contemplated by the act vetoed. He also vetoed the act amendatory of the act of April 8, 1861, concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges, and plank roads, extending its provisions to all corporations.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 16.—Gov. Hartranft has issued a proclamation giving notice that he has filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, certain bills passed by both Houses, with his objections thereto. Among the bills thus vetoed is one declaring the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to be the successors of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House. The Governor has signed the bill providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—THE NECESSITY FOR CALLING OUT THE MILITARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—The situation of affairs in the coal regions remains unchanged. The Sheriff of Luzerne County has been expected in this city for the past week to hold an interview with the Governor, but he had not arrived up to the hour of writing this dispatch. J. C. Fincher, a member of the House from Luzerne County, and editor of the Hazleton *Daily News*, has written a long letter to Gov. Hartranft, in which he repeats his assertions that at no time since the origin of the present strike has there been any excuse for calling out the military. Adjutant General Latta, who was on the ground, thinks differently, and as Fincher is a Democrat, it is thought by some that he is working for political capital to be used against Hartranft in the campaign next Fall. Gov. Hartranft says that he will do his duty as he understands it, regardless of the effect of his action on his chances for re-election.

INTIMIDATION PRACTICED AT HAZLETON.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 16.—Within a day or two there have been efforts at several of the collieries in this vicinity to prevent the mining of enough coal to keep the engines at work to pump the water out of the mines. The works of Charles Hutchinson, near Kingston, have been idle since the strike was first inaugurated in this valley, but coal sufficient to keep the machinery running has been mined. During this week, however, the plan of intimidation practiced in the Hazleton region before the outbreak has begun among Mr. Hutchinson's workmen. On Thursday morning the few miners who had been digging the coal to run the engines refused to enter the mines again, on account of threats against their lives if they did so. David Foster, the mine boss, found this notice tacked on the door of his house this morning: "David Foster's doom—If you don't stop work, look out for the contents of this. [drawing of a pistol.] Death!" The paper was also ornamented with a rough drawing of a coffin. James McCullough, a laborer found a similar notice nailed on a tree in his yard. Another notice reads: "Peter Lockhoof—If you want to live you had better stop work until all the men are at work. Death." This paper also had a sketch of a coffin, a pistol, and a box of cartridges. If the men are thus intimidated any length of time serious damage to the mines will be the result. These are the first instances of the kind in the Wyoming region during this strike, and if they spread to the other collieries, or are continued, the operators will have to ask for protection for men to mine coal for the engineers.

THE BLACK HILLS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—A dispatch from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to-day, says that Capt. Mix's company, of the Second Cavalry, who were sent after the mining party at Harney's Peak, have secured the whole of them, consisting of sixteen men, one woman, and a boy. They are expected at Fort Laramie on April 18. Heavy snows are reported in the Black Hills, and high waters everywhere through that section. A war party of Sioux and Arapahoes are reported to have left for the Shoshone country.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—The second trial in this city to-day to elect a Senator and nine Representatives in the General Assembly, resulted in the choice of the regular Republican ticket supported by the liquor interest, by 350 majority. This probably secures the election of Henry Lippet to the office of Governor, and the repeal of the Prohibitionary and State Constabulary laws. Several arrests were made for bribery and illegal voting.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations:

Ophir, 113¾; Mexican, 38⅞; Gould & Curry, 19¼; Best & Belcher, 54; Savage, 135; Chollar Potosi, 64½; Hale & Norcross, 42; Crown Point, 40½; Yellow Jacket, 83½; Imperial, 9; Empire, 6¾; Kentuck, 17¾; Virginia, 94½; Belcher, 36½; Confidence, 99½; Consolidated Virginia, 457½; Sierra Nevada, 13¾; California, 65½; Bullion, 54; Exchequer, 315; Overman, 62½; Justice, 131; Union, 8⅝; Caledonia, 21.

THE LATE DAN BRYANT.

A meeting of the Arrangement Committee for the Bryant benefit was held yesterday morning in the Union Square Theatre, Mr. H. C. Jarrett in the chair. Messrs. Palmer, Birch, Floyd, Fulton, representing Mr. William Stuart, and J. P. Smith, representing Mrs. Conway, were present. Arrangements were made for the appointment of a committee of outizens, and for receiving subscriptions to the fund, which may be sent to Mr. Moss, the Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, and will be acknowledged through the press. The entertainment at the Academy of Music will be under the direction of Mr. John Brougham.

Rev. Alfred Young has written a letter to the friends of the late Dan Bryant, whose contributions to the fund have already been received, thanking them in the name of Mrs. Bryant and her children for the many tokens of sympathy received in the hour of their affliction.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Henry Buller, aged twenty-six, of No. 125 Forsyth street, died suddenly yesterday.

The Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby is Pastor, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on the 30th inst.

Johanna Muzio, aged three years, fell out of a window of her parents' residence, No. 6 Baxter street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

Patrick Farrell, of No. 639 Sixth avenue, fell overboard at Pier No. 2 East River yesterday, and was rescued and cared for by the Police.

A number of persons call almost daily at the City Hall to make complaints against City Marshals—but they have not been allowed to see the Mayor.

The Maritime Exchange held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to limit the membership certificates in the proposed consolidated association to 800, under the present terms.

The annual election of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held on the afternoon of May 6, and on the evening of the same day the annual dinner of the chamber will be given at Delmonico's.

A spelling match between the flower of the Gold and Stock Exchanges is to come off this afternoon, after business hours, in the Governor's room of the Stock Exchange.

The Papal Envoys yesterday celebrated low mass in the private chapel of Cardinal McCloskey, and passed the afternoon in making informal visits in response to numerous invitations.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has held several meetings lately for the purpose of discussing certain proposed revisions of the constitution. Yesterday afternoon the matter was completed.

The collection of fossils of Prof. John Hall, of Albany, numbers some 200,000 specimens, and is now offered for sale at $65,000. The American Museum of Natural History is making efforts to purchase the collection.

Alderman Lewis has obtained permission to supply the prisoners of the Jewish faith in Sing Sing with Passover bread, to enable them to observe the great Hebrew feast which will commence on Monday at sunset.

The steam-ships of the Williams & Guion Line will sail each fortnight next month; and should the present prospects for future business be confirmed, a vessel will be dispatched weekly in June.

A fair in aid of the Five Points Mission was opened last evening, at No. 113 East Twenty-sixth street, by a number of young lady pupils of Grammar School No. 47. It will be continued to-day from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter will repeat, by request, on Sunday morning, at Grace Church, the sermon recently delivered by him in the course on "Christianity and Social Morals." Subject—"Justification, or Modern Charley—some of its Mistakes."

Ex-Judge Fullerton was at his farm-house in Newburg, yesterday, in care of his physician. Although not wholly recovered from the attack, his condition has somewhat improved since Thursday, and he is expected to resume his duties as cross-examiner on Monday.

Detective Woods, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Michael Smith, a young man whom he found in Chrystie street, having in his possession a pillow-case filled with ladies' wearing apparel, evidently the proceeds of a robbery. The prisoner is locked up at the Central Office.

The German Republican Central Committee, A. F. Dittenhoefer presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery last night, when several amendments to the constitution and by-laws were adopted, and action was taken to effect a reorganization of the Nineteenth Assembly District German Republican Association.

Martin Ward, aged twenty-nine, of No. 201 East Fifty-ninth street, was found yesterday morning insensible in a hallway in Third avenue, suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull and a broken wrist, supposed to have been received in a fight. He was attended by Police Surgeon McDonnell, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law have summoned Mr. E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel; Mr. Charles Devlin, the contractor; Mr. Zellnoffer, of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, and Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to appear before them to-day and testify as to the management of the Finance Department.

The case of Capt. Alexander A. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, who was charged with having received bribes from a woman of ill-fame while in command in the Eighth Precinct, was again brought before the Police Commissioners yesterday. The principal witness for the prosecution not being present, on motion of Col. Charles S. Spencer the charges were dismissed.

A grand promenade concert will be given this evening at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in connection with the New-York Homeopathic Fair. Gilmore's full brass band will perform, commencing at 8 o'clock. So far the fair has been a success, over $15,000 having been raised for the hospital. Many chances in raffles for diamond rings, silver services, pianos, and objects of *vertu*, still remain to be disposed of.

Sergt. Fitzpatrick, while patroling the Fifteenth Precinct last night saw three suspicious-looking men standing in front of the tailor store of O. Zetterstrom, No. 39 West Eleventh street. They ran away on the approach of the Sergeant. The store was found to have been broken open, and the entire stock, valued at $3,000, packed up ready for removal. A horse and covered wagon were found some distance up the street, which were seized by the Police.

The German Democratic General Committee, Magnus Gross presiding, held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night. Resolutions introduced by the Executive Committee were adopted approving the course and policy of Gov. Tilden in regard to the canal frauds, and calling on the Legislature for the prompt enactment of measures to insure the needed reforms in the administration of the canals, even at the risk of a temporary disorganization in the ranks of the Democratic Party.

A grand vocal concert in aid of the Children's Educational Relief Association took place last evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets. The programme, which consisted of quartets, piano solos, and songs, enlisted the services of Miss E. C. Thursby, soprano, Miss E. Wilkinson, contralto, Mr. George L. Ellard, tenor, Mr. E. S. Chapin, basso, and Mr. V. W. Canfield, pianist. The receipts will be used in relieving distressing cases of poverty among children, and in caring for sick children during the Summer.

The Commissioners of Parks will this afternoon receive a committee of gentlemen interested in the improvement of Harlem River water front. The Presidents of the Departments of Docks and Health have been invited to be present. It is understood he demanded his property, but Mrs. Oertelle said she knew nothing about it. Newton then procured a search warrant from Justice Farrier, and Detective Clos found the missing property in Mrs. Oertelle's rooms. The parties have been admitted to bail to answer the charge of larceny.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 16.—Spanish Gold, 221@221½; American, 227@228. Exchange quiet but firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 90@92 premium; 60 days, gold, 117@118 premium; Short Sight, gold 121@122 premium; on London, 145@147 premium. Sugar active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16¾@16½ reals per arroba.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—Printing Cloths quiet and unchanged.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.—H. Haning, Miss Jette Stiefel, Dr. William W. Taylor, Richard Davidis, George Assenmacher, Mrs. C. Nordenholt and children, Mrs. Kortz, C. C. Sterll, in Esse Meier, Betty Havighorst, Helene and Rosalie Von Rennings, Zerline Voltweiler, Mrs. Sophie Frank and children, H. W. Ehrichs and son, Anna Gaebe, H. Deutsch, John Schmidt, Louise Metz, William Hoffmeier, Mary M. Thompson, Carl Zengler, Siegfried Weiss, Gustav Tourmann, H. Wustenfeld, Robert Bausch.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—John Spence and wife, Robert Cook and wife, W. M. Marsh and wife, John Moir, wife, and daughter, Miss Holmes & A. D. Wilson, Mr. Royce, J. S. Soule, J. F. M. Humphrey.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, from Glasgow.—Robert Ritchie, John Bryson, Henry Mathers, J. Phelps Pine, G. Frederick Pine, Mrs. Reade, John C. Williams and wife, Miss Mary Hindmass, Miss Martha Todd, Samuel Rider.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:19 | Sun sets....6:41 | Moon sets...4:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:22 | Gov. Island..3:11 | Hell Gate...7:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, April 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Ships Chocorua, Matthews, Chimbote and Callao, Peru, W. R. Grace & Co.; Bremerhaven (Ger.,) Neyhausen, Bremen, Ger., Funch, Edye & Co.; Henry, (Ger.,) Minseo, Bremen, Ger., H. Koop & Co.

Barks Competitor, (Ger.,) Kuhn, Bremen, Ger., Funch, Edye & Co.; May Flower, Lanfare, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Germania, (Ger.,) Climer, Bremen, Ger., H. Koop & Co.; Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Schaffer, Bremen, Ger., H. Koop & Co.; Augusta, (Br.,) Buck, Ponce, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Ruzoto Padre, (Ital.,) Chicca, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. C. Seagar; Content, (Br.,) Hines, Rio de Janeiro, Fendergrast Brothers; Carlton, Coggins, Cardenas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Leocadia, (Ger.,) Wincks, Bremen, Ger., H. Bastier; Johanna, (Ger.,) Ihlder, Bremen, Ger., H. Koop & Co.; Rodolfo Danovaro, (Ital.,) Podesta, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pegan, (Norw.,) Albrethsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zsurak, (Norw.,) Aahlheim, Bordeaux, Fr., C. Tobias & Co.; Star of Devon, (Br.,) Allen, London, Eng., Howland & Aspinwall; New-York, (Ital.,) Cacciatore, Cork or Falmouth for orders.

Brigs Alice, (Br.,) Virrs, Gibraltar and Malta; Premier, (Br.,) Rogers, St. Jago de Cuba, Boyd & Hincken; Tubal Cain, Stone, Matanzas, Cuba, J. Henry.

Schr. George P. Hallock, Sharratt, Havana, Cuba; Van Brunt & Brother; Nellie, Perry, Laguayra, G. Amsinck & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Elysia (Br.), Campbell, Glasgow April 3 and Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. April 5, lat. 54 44, lon. 14 21, passed steamship Sidonian, bound W., 13th, lat. 41 38, lon. 54 50; passed a White Star steamer, bound E., 15th, lat. 40 35, lon. 67 10, passed an Eagle steamer, bound E., 75 miles E. from Nantucket, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 65 miles, passed a Union steamer, bound E., 50 miles, passed a National steamer, bound E.; 40 miles, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. The Ebrigs 14 cabin and 215 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen April 3 and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 487 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 13, lat. 42 26, lon. 59 25, passed several icebergs and much drift ice; 9th, lat. 49 39, lon. 14 19, passed steam-ship Leipsic, hence for Bremen; 13th, lat. 48 31, lon. 45 05, passed an English steamer bound E., showing signal letters D B F; 14th, lat. 49 16, lon. 51 41, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 16th, off Nantucket, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow April 3 and Larne 4th, with mdse. and 11 cabin and 104 steerage passengers, to Austin Baldwin & Co. April 12, lat. 41 50, lon. 50 20, passed a large iceberg; same day passed a German brig-rigged steamer steering E.; same day, 6 P. M., passed steam-ship Elysia from Glasgow, for New-York.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., April 13, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passeng

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—L'Ombra. (Italian Opera)—Miss Adelaide Randall, Signor Benfratelli.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Jolie Parfumeuse—Mlle. Aimée. Matinee at 1:30.—Elizabeth, Queen of England—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morand, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinee at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Pornberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ahmed—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Around the World in Eighty Days—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return selected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. Whittier's poem on the Lexington-Concord fight, which we publish this morning, is not one of his happiest efforts; but it is marked by the author's characteristic vein of tenderness, simplicity, and trustful faith. In a path which Emerson and Longfellow had traversed before, there were few new suggestions to be gleaned even by the great lyrist of Haverhill. In the statement that

"The meaning of the work they did
Was strange and dark and doubtful then,"

Mr. Whittier probably comes nearer historical accuracy than Mr. Emerson. But after all there is no couplet which will serve so well to keep alive the memory of the battle of Lexington as the famous one:

"Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The hymn sung at the completion of the Concord monument will live longer than Whittier's Centenary ode.

According to the *Evening Mail*, Col. Stebbins, the President of the Department of Parks, states that under the reduced appropriations voted to his department by the Board of Apportionment, it will be impossible to maintain the parks up to the usual standard, unless a large reduction is made in the wages of laborers. He added that the City pays its laborers $2 a day for eight hours' work, while private contractors are paying only $1 50 for ten hours' work. In point of fact, we believe that on the Fourth avenue improvement the laborers are paid only $1 25 for ten hours' work. The unhealthy train of laborers from the country districts, and the distress consequent on a glut of labor in the City, are not all the evils which are to be ascribed to the pernicious system of City labor. Ward politicians would hardly be able to peddle out "labor tickets" at prices varying from five to fifteen dollars each, if the City paid its laborers at market prices. A sensible relief would, moreover, be secured for tax-payers and property-owners if a City laborer were made to honestly earn his wages like his less fortunate brother who works for a contractor. At no time of the year does the Department of Public Works employ fewer than 2,500 day laborers, and the average throughout the year is certainly larger than this. Add those employed by the Departments of Docks and Parks, and it will be found that the laboring force in City employ will reach an average of four thousand men all the year round. Take the lowest estimate of fifty cents a day as the excess of pay allowed these men over what their services would command from private employers—take the working days of the year at three hundred—and it will be seen that the tax-payers are unjustly and unnecessarily mulcted to the tune of six hundred thousand dollars a year for the benefit of a set of laboring loafers who are expected to do as little as possible, and vote as often as they can.

Of course, if the people who pay the money are content to sit quietly under the infliction of the City laborer, there is no help for it. The Aldermen find occasion at every meeting to devise fresh measures for propagating the pest of ordering work to be done by the day instead of under the system of public letting. The Democrats in the Assembly are equally busy in the same direction now, on a bill for constructing an expensive and totally superfluous addition to the up-town avenues; and, again, on a bill placing the entire authority for ordering the repaving of down-town streets in the hands of the Common Council. When such acts pass without public protest, it is rather absurd for people to grumble about the steady increase of our debt, and the growing weight of our taxes. A bill was passed to a third reading in the Senate yesterday which will go some little way toward abating the City laborer nuisance, by depriving the Board of Aldermen of the power to suspend the salutary rule about giving out public work by contract. Let the people, who are interested in bringing about an honest administration of City affairs, watch closely the progress of this measure.

The popular demonstrations in London in favor of Arthur Orton and his lawyer Dr. Kenealy, seem to have caused no little consternation. People are asking what sort of use men who believe that Orton is really Sir Roger Tichborne can be expected to make of a vote? They ought to have thought of all that before. The press, too, seems dismayed to discover its want of influence among the people at large. But what is the circulation of the "respectable" papers, compared with that of the cheaper and commoner journals? For instance, it is stated that *Lloyd's Weekly* and *Reynolds' Newspaper* circulate a million of copies each. They are both weekly papers, published at one penny. And they both go in for the ill-used Arthur Orton and his rowdy champion, Dr. Kenealy. These are the journals which are influential with the masses. The London *Times* should bring out a weekly edition at a penny. It could give better news than the others, but we should not like to guarantee that it would be so popular as the incendiary sheets which now delight the average British voter.

From Japan we have a vague and mysterious announcement of impending important changes in the government of that Empire. As great secrecy is observed in the matter, any surmises concerning the nature of these changes would, of course, be wasted. Considering what has already been done in Japan, we need not be amazed at anything. If we should next hear that the Mikado had concluded to abdicate his throne and run for the Presidency, we should not be surprised. It is not impossible that the Empire shall become Republican within this generation, and, after Gen. Capron and Mr. E. Pershine Smith have taught the Japanese all they know about agriculture, taxation, and diplomacy, B. F. Butler may be called over to give the Children of the Sun a primary lesson in politics.

The State Senate has very promptly recalled from the Assembly the bill making places for two new Tammany Police Justices to sit in the Court of Special Sessions. The Tammany delegation in the Assembly added another to their many outrages on good taste and parliamentary rule by attempting to hold the bill in spite of the Senate. To Mr. Daly must be given the credit of opposing this species of political trickery, a course which will render him less popular than ever with the wire-pullers of Tammany Hall. In Mr. Waehnke, however, the Tammany men in the Assembly have found a leader whose ignorance and arrogance give him an indisputable claim to the position. The Special Sessions bill ought now to be promptly killed by the Senate, which should never have allowed itself to be entrapped into passing it. Should the bill for a supplementary Court of Special Sessions reach the Senate, it is to be hoped that the upper house will be more mindful of its duty. If the minority in the Assembly are watchful enough, the bill need not reach the Senate at all.

THE LEXINGTON AND CONCORD FIGHT.

At Gettysburg, when Lincoln made his memorable address, the good President said that the world would not long remember what was said on that dedication day, but the world would never cease to remember what was done on that famous field. The whole brotherhood of humanity, he thought, would ever bear in mind that on that spot men gave their lives in order that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth. In like manner, no words of inspired orator or poet, however noble, can newly celebrate the battle-fields of Lexington and Concord. One hundred years have sped since the "embattled farmers" stood on the rising ground at Lexington and at Concord Bridge to assert the right of men to govern themselves in their own way. Over and over again that battle has been fought. From Lexington down to the latest caucus, the struggle has been repeated; and to-day, men are celebrating once more the sacred contest which began in Concord and will continue as long as human liberty endures and the seeds of sin are in the world.

In after ages, when this and many other generations shall have passed away, when the story of these times shall be condensed into a few lines, men will admire and wonder as they see how the history of humanity attained a new phase of development in the beginnings of the American Revolution. Ours is not so much the triumph of a people as of the human race. It was not only a campaign for American freedom that was begun at Lexington and Concord; it was one in the cause of human liberty.

Reviewing the field, as it is described in history, we see that on the 19th of April, 1775, the colonies had been thoroughly aroused to a spirit of military resistance to the mother country. Great Britain had treated the colonists as captious children, asking for things they did not want, and complaining about things they did not understand. In the British Parliament some of the wisest and noblest men of the time had sharply warned the Crown of the danger of pressing too far the American colonists. There yet lived in England some sparks of the fire which burned when Charles Stuart was sent to the block.

But the King and his ministers went blindly on to the end. Unheeding instruments in the hands of God, they hurried on the drama whose climax was to result in the most complete establishment of human liberty. No measures were too offensive, no legislation too burdensome, so long as the American colonies were oppressed and worried. A more worldly-wise policy, a more discreet statesmanship would have delayed the hour of emancipation. But neither wisdom nor statesmanship ruled the policy of the hour, and the infatuated rashness of King George, and of his Ministers, North and Bute, carried everything before it. The result, now that we look at it from our standpoint, was inevitable. At last the insolent soldiery of the King determined to snatch from the colonists the right to bear arms. With their arms the farmers and mechanics of Massachusetts had defended themselves against hostile savages while they plowed the stubborn glebe. With their arms they had wrested their scanty subsistence from forest and field. To disarm them now was worse than taxation without representation—worse than serfdom. The men who resented this attempted insult were of English race. The blood of Harold, and of Alfred ran in their veins. They would not be despoiled of their rights without a struggle. Without once considering the train to which they applied the torch, the representatives of the British crown sent out armed men to seize the arms and ammunition of the colonists. "Let us stamp out this feeble fire," said they, with supercilious self-confidence. The poet has told in immortal verse how Paul Revere, warned from Old North steeple, rode up the Charles River, telling the patriots of the approach of the King's troops. And history relates how those troops were discomfited and repulsed by the undisciplined farmers, who, baptized by the universal spirit of freedom, rose as one man, and beat down the invader. Liberty and humanity were too powerful for the selfish and short-sighted oppressor. The shot fired at Lexington and Concord was the signal for the American revolution. New-York, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, and Kentucky heard it with joy. They took up the warlike refrain. That war-cry was never stilled until the independence of the colonies was assured; and the United States of America sprang into existence.

This all happened one hundred years ago. It happened when the world was full of noble men and noble deeds. It was a fitting time for the birth of a Republic which should be the refuge for the oppressed of all lands, the home for the fugitives from the tyranny and despotism of all nations. The man who, reviewing the history of the past century, does not see in our national birth, growth, and maturity, the guiding hand of the God of Nations is worse than a heathen. In the fullness of time we were prepared to enter upon their inheritance, to take this sacred trust. The Republic which was substantially consecrated at Concord and Lexington, one hundred years ago, was dedicated to God and Humanity, not to any race or people. With varying fortunes and uncertain aim, we have fulfilled the mission then intrusted to our fathers. Across the sea, when the fight began, innumerable hearts, still true to the Government that bound them, went out to us as the heirs of human freedom. Noble men of England, rising above the petty politics of their time, gave to the struggling rebels their prayers, and to the triumphant patriots their cheers. The conflict was taken out of the immediate concerns of men. It was waged for a distant posterity. The stars in their courses fought against the wrong; so the right won at last. Now, therefore, we celebrate, not a victory of the colonists, but, as at Gettysburg, the triumph of the people who fought that popular government should not perish from the earth.

THE POPE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The statement of Prince Bismarck that he wars not against the Roman Catholics, but against the Papacy, is in itself of little importance. We all remember how, before the victory of Sedan, he told the world that he warred not against the French people, but against the Emperor. And we all know how little that sentiment was justified by after events. We do not, therefore, care to attribute much weight to that part of Prince Bismarck's recent speech before the Diet. But the answer that has been made to it by some of the organs of the Ultramontane Party deserves a passing consideration.

We are told by these that the remark amounts to nothing; not because the statesman who made it has been so often before detected in using the language of diplomacy, but because he is making a distinction where there is no difference. It is argued that every enemy to the Papacy must also be an enemy to the Roman Catholic Church, for in reality the two are one and the same. This is falling back upon the old fiction which asserts the unity of Catholicism. A denial of the right of private judgment is justified chiefly on the necessity always held by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church for uniformity. And an outward, visible uniformity in ritual has long served to convey to the popular mind the idea of uniformity in belief. But in truth there is no such thing, and consequently the Ultramontane reply to Prince Bismarck is absolutely worthless.

It is frequently remarked by foreigners who have come to America that the Roman Catholic Church here is not what it is in their own country. There is no occasion to touch upon minor differences, when there are the great divisions indicated now in Europe by the Ultramontanes, the Old Catholics, and the school of which Father Hyacinthe may be taken as the head. While these exist, where is the uniformity? And, again, whatever other effect the two recent pamphlets by Mr. Gladstone may have had, they have served to bring into prominence the numerous differences and dissensions that exist among Roman Catholics everywhere. In the various replies that have been published to the first essay on the Vatican decrees, there are many shades of opinion visible. There is nothing like uniformity; still less is there any indication whatever that the Papacy and the Church are everywhere in accord. There is nothing extraordinary about this, except in the refusal of the Pope and his immediate supporters to acknowledge it.

As education advances, people think more for themselves. Not all the anathemas ever issued from the chair of St. Peter would suffice, if repeated, to prevent them. But where the people have not been educated, the Roman Catholic Church has not succeeded in retaining uniformity. Baptism by immersion once prevailed, and during the recent Baptist pilgrimage to Rome, one of the most interesting antiquities the strangers examined was the baptistry at the Catacomb of St. Pongeano, where the custom was longest retained. The changes that have taken place in the administration of the Eucharist, and again in the penitential canons, are well known. In fact, the entire history of the Roman Catholic Church shows want of all uniformity but that which is merely on the surface.

But at the present day education is doing its work. Even in Ireland, a land favored by the Pope, and not yet distinguished for national education, the Roman Catholic population are beginning to think for themselves. Among the peasantry of the South the priests have far less influence than they had thirty years ago. They are not followed so implicitly, and they are not regarded as infallible. And the same is observed in all the Catholic countries of Europe, except perhaps Spain, and even there there are some indications of it. As soon as people think for themselves, uniformity, if it ever existed, must cease. The principal point in which Roman Catholics now a days agree is to acknowledge the Pope as the head of the Church. And yet they differ as to his infallibility, his influence, and the kind as well as the degree of allegiance which they owe to him. It this one bond of union, such as it is, were destroyed, it is tolerably certain that Roman Catholicism would split up into as many parts as Protestantism. Cripple the Papacy and the Roman Catholic Church will right itself. Everything which tends to loosen the bonds which bind Roman Catholics to the Papacy, tends also to the perfection of liberty of conscience. Wherever this has been attained in any degree, there will be found a mark distinguishing that part of the Church from the Church of the Vatican. Prince Bismarck is therefore quite consistent and logical when he says that he wars against the Papacy and not against the Church; and when the Ultramontanes reply, as they have done, that this is a distinction without a difference, they are resorting to a sophistry which no longer will deceive the most ordinary intelligence.

A REMEDY FOR AN OLD EVIL.

Any one who has given much attention to the relations of labor and capital, not only in this country but in others, must feel that the most hopeful remedy for the evils that exist must consist in some form of co-operation. The employers and employed are now in an attitude of mutual distrust and avowed hostility. Whatever may be their fundamental interests, their immediate interests are conflicting. The employers seek to give as little as possible, the employed to get as much as they can. The limit of their respective shares in the common product is constantly fluctuating, and is determined only by an unceasing contest. That in this contest much waste and a great deal of discomfort, inconvenience, and even suffering often occur, is only too evident, and they must continue to occur until some amicable method of adjustment is discovered.

Co-operation is not exactly a solution of the problem, because a condition precedent to all co-operation is to determine the share which capital and labor shall receive. But co-operation has this advantage, that, if a standard of division can once be fixed upon, each party is equally interested to increase the fund to be divided, and neither is tempted to seek additional gain at the expense of the other. If, for instance, capital receives ten per cent. on its gross amount to start with, and labor a fixed rate of wage, and then profits beyond these sums are divided by some ascertained rule, it is easy to see that *the chances* are in favor of amicable working.

A curious illustration of the operation of this principle on the minds of persons entirely unaccustomed to it is mentioned by an Illinois correspondent of the *Railroad Gazette*, he himself being an old "railroad man." During the past Winter, many of the roads of this country have gone into the hands of Receivers, and among the liabilities has frequently been back pay due the employes. This, like other debts, was to be paid in proportion to the net receipts of the roads, and the employes, perceiving this fact, and that they were in effect partners in interest in the management of the roads, are reported to have taken special pains to increase its receipts. The correspondent describes how this has been effected in some detail, which shows so clearly the extent to which the new motive operated that we reproduce it.

"Employes about the office manage in various ways to save, and thereby cut down, the usual monthly requisitions more or less. The yard men are more careful in handling cars, and consequently fewer draw-bars are knocked out. Cars are set where they are *sure* to 'clear,' so that the corners will not get cut off; and the switching is generally done in a more economical manner. At the round-house, less waste is used. On the road, engineers manage to do with less oil, firemen carry 'lighter fires' and fire 'finer.' The conductor contrives to save more time and labor, and the brakemen are more active and energetic. Thus the spirit of economy runs through the several departments of railroad business, each one being ambitious to gain something for the road, and everywhere that the opportunity presents itself, in some way or other, soliciting business."

Now, this is a description of exactly the state of things which the advocates of co-operation have urged would be the result of the adoption of that principle. We venture to call to it the attention of our readers who employ labor. We are not of those who think that a revolution in the relations of capital and labor can be worked out in the library or the editorial-room. It must take place, if at all, slowly, and as the result of experiment and practical study. But the incident we have cited is a suggestive one, and we cite it as a genuine, though a modest, contribution to the solution of the vexed problem.

OVERCROWDING.

It is a matter of public congratulation that the questions of quick transit to the suburbs, and of the overcrowding of population in the City, have been connected together in the proceedings of a recent public meeting. The evil beyond all others in this City—the source of seventy-five per cent. of its diseases, and of an almost equal proportion of its crimes—is the overcrowding of the population in the tenement-houses. So many human beings to the average cubic foot of space are not found in any city of the civilized world. The densest quarters of Liverpool, Edinburgh, and London are thinly inhabited, compared to our Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards. This evil is notorious, and has been written against and legislated against unceasingly. It can never be cured, however, by law, nor by improved tenements, nor by "model lodging-houses," however much these measures may alleviate it. The only possible remedy is to provide more space for the laboring classes. This can only be done by improving the means of communication between the heart of the City and the cheap land to the north of it, for we leave out of view any considerable spread of the laboring population of New-York either on Long Island or in New-Jersey.

The laborers, as a class, have a singular and invincible prejudice against transit by ferries, and the obstructions during this last Winter will increase their dislike to this means of travel. Whether it be reasonable or unreasonable, the laborers of this City, if they remove themselves from its boundaries, will certainly go toward Westchester County. Now, there are beyond Harlem River, within say half an hour of the Grand Central station, plenty of lands which the owners would gladly cut up into lots of twenty-five feet by one hundred, and sell for "working men's colonies." These lots at $500 a piece would bring in to the owner nearly $3,000 per acre, a price which would make the transaction very remunerative to any land-owner in that district. Now, there are numerous mechanics and laboring men in this City who are perfectly able to buy such lots, and by loans from the savings banks, to put little houses upon them. Such working men's colonies are frequent near London, where the buildings, perhaps, are most commonly leased, and near Philadelphia many such little settlements are owned by the working men themselves. In England, "working men's trains," at low fares, are obliged to be run in and out of London at hours convenient for the workmen. Laborers' trains have also been organized in and out of Boston.

Now, if such a colony as this were planted somewhere beyond Harlem River, in Westchester County, there would be no difficulty in arranging with one or more of the three great lines for working men's trains at low fares and at hours suitable to the laborer. The working men of New-York would then be within a half an hour of Forty-second street, and probably within an hour of any part of the City where they might happen to be employed. Their children would grow up under healthy country surroundings, and away from the moral contamination of tenement-house life. We should enjoy the inestimable advantage of a laboring class who are freeholders and occupying their own homes. The crowded poor quarters would at once be relieved of the pressure of population, and the great source in this City of crime and disease would be partially dried up.

Why will not the influential persons, who are considering the problem of "quick transit," also take into view the formation of working men's colonies in our suburbs? If any benevolent millionaire wished to leave a charitable bequest to this City which would never cease its good workings, he could not do better than to purchase suitable land in Westchester County, and found one of these laborers' colonies.

We are aware of the objection which laboring people have to a railroad journey after a long day's work. It has been thought sometimes in England that the jar of a railroad car affects the spine of a man who has been using his muscles to their utmost power during a long day. But it should be remembered that the English "parliamentary trains" have very hard seats, and it is possible that our cushioned and well-balanced cars may not be open to this objection. We are quite certain that the laboring class here would not be deterred by any such possible evils, and that they would be quite ready to take advantage of any such convenient means of obtaining a home as we have indicated.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The people of America will look forward with much interest to the official report of the recently completed survey of the Isthmus of Darien. The labors of the surveying party under Capt. Lull have already proved the complete practicability of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus, a fact in itself of no small importance; but an early publication of the full report is desirable in the interests of trade and commerce, and therefore we hope it will not be delayed.

That a canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans somewhere between the two continents would one day be constructed, has for many years been fully believed in both by engineers and ship-owners. It has been a question only of time and expense. The idea itself is nothing new. Nearly three and a half centuries ago, a proposal was made to unite the River Chagres with the Pacific at Panama, and a survey was actually made. But engineering skill was at that time unequal to the task, and moreover, the King of Spain, fearing that it might tend to weaken the political influence of his country, prohibited everybody, so far as his authority reached, from ever mentioning the thought again. The prohibition had its desired effect. But when Spanish power declined, there was no other nation ready to entertain the project, and so for three hundred years it practically lay in abeyance. Within the last fifty years it has been revived, sometimes with considerable energy, and various surveys and plans have been proposed. Certain concessions were also granted by the Government of New-Granada before the confederation of the several Provinces into the United States of Colombia.

But the greatest step in advance was made thirty years ago, by two French engineers, Messrs. Courtines and Garella, who were sent out under the immediate auspices of the French Government, in consequence of explorations made by the late Baron Von Humboldt. Their report was favorable to the scheme, which, however, required, according to them, the construction of a tunnel of more than three miles in length through the great dividing range. It appears that the present survey has been made very nearly in the same line as that chosen by M. Garella, but the tunnel he proposed will not be necessary. Such a tunnel must, of course, have been sufficiently high to permit the passage of full-rigged ships, and accordingly a hundred and twelve metres was, we believe, suggested in the French plans as the necessary height. The amount of labor and money requisite for such a work must have been considerable, and the result would have always remained more or less unsatisfactory. It is therefore well to know that in the scheme approved by Commander Lull, nothing more than a cutting, whose mean depth will be comparatively small, is necessary to carry the water through the dividing range.

If indeed the present survey should prove as conclusive as we hope and believe that it will, there remains apparently little left to be done before beginning active operations on the work itself. But how and by whom is this to be carried out? We have seen it stated that the United States should have no hand in the canal. The suggestion was gravely made some time ago in an evening paper, and the ground upon which it was offered was that the canal would be used by foreign vessels, and that it is against the interest of the United States to do anything which shall prove a convenience to the commerce of foreign nations. Such a proposition needs but to be mentioned to be at once discarded from the mind of every American who respects the prestige of his country. We refer to it only to show the trivial nature of the objections that are made to this great undertaking.

The canal will be built. Of that there is no doubt whatever. If the present survey be not sufficient, another will be made, and ultimately the project will be accomplished. Before the construction of the Panama Railway, the United States entered into a treaty with New-Granada guaranteeing the perfect neutrality of the isthmus, and the interest thus avowed cannot be withdrawn now. The canal should be made a neutral highway for merchant vessels of all nations and at all times. Possibly it may be more largely used by European traders than by our own. But under no circumstances can it be detrimental to American commerce, while in many respects it is likely to give it a considerable impulse, and shipmasters sailing under the American flag will certainly share the advantages which foreigners will not be slow to use. Any credit that will ultimately be due for the completion of the canal must belong to this Republic. In one way or another, assistance may, and doubtless will, be obtained from other sources, but it would be an act of folly to stop in the work at the present juncture, when so much has been done, and at the moment when immediate operations on an extended scale should probably be contemplated.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' concert, which took place at Steinway Hall last evening, was very numerously attended in spite of wind, rain, and snow. The entertainment was commenced with Beethoven's second symphony, so uniformly bright as to remind one of Mozart, although quite massive enough to worthily hold its place among the nine masterpieces of the greatest of musicians. The exquisite larghetto of the symphony was played with particular sentiment as well as faultless precision by the band, but the whole performance afforded genuine satisfaction. Then Miss Cary sang "Che farò," from Gluck's "Orpheus," her rendering, of course being endowed with considerable charm, but lacking the classical spirit and eloquent delivery by which recitals of the same air by Miss Drasdil—with whom, indeed, Miss Cary is not to be compared as an artist—have again and again been distinguished. A series of six or seven brief numbers, written by Schumann, instrumentated by Reinecke, and called "Bilder aus Osten," or "Pictures from the East," followed "Che farò," and gave pleasure akin in kind and degree to that created by Brahms' "Hungarian Airs," with the difference that, with the exception of the first "Bild" we were not impressed by the character of any one of the series. The first half of the programme closed with "Siegmund's Love Song," from "Die Walküre." Mr. Bischoff, who has a good tenor voice, but, seemingly, a bad ear, interpreted with decided spirit this piece, in which the singer's tones are borne upon the waves of instrumental sound, much as blades of grass would be carried on the billows of the ocean. Of its expressiveness as a musical effort, it is, however, impossible to form any idea without hearing the context. The same opinion may be ventured in relation to the introduction to the third act of "Die Meistersinger," and to "Walter's Prize Song," two magnificently sonorous excerpts from an opera we hope to enjoy in its entirety, for we fancy that Herr Wagner would not willingly admit that the proverb *ex pede Herculem* is applicable to his wonderfully symmetrical works. These extracts from "Die Meistersinger," with its fine and well-known overture; Berlioz's scherzo "La Reine Mab," rendered with marvelous daintiness by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and the arietta, "In questa tomba," executed by Miss Cary with the same success and the same shortcomings as the task set her earlier in the evening, made up the second part of the entertainment. No one should forget that there will be a matinée concert at Steinway Hall to-day, and that the performance will no doubt be the last in which Mr. Thomas' band will take part for some weeks to come. The programme is to include Mendelssohn's instrumental and vocal "Reformation" symphony, the music from "Die Walkuere" and "Die Meistersinger" recited last night, and two vocal numbers by Miss Cary.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

In consequence of a difficulty with Mlle. Saurel the performance of "Il Trovatore," announced for last evening at the Academy of Music, did not occur. "L'Ombra" was given in its stead. No matinée is to take place to-day, but a recital of "Ernani," with a débutante, Mlle. Mohalbi, as *Elvira*, is promised for Monday evening.

CONCERT OF ENGLISH GLEES.

A concert of English Glees in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Woman and Children may be attended at the Union League Theatre, this evening. Messrs. Bush, Nilsen, Rockwood, Beckett, and Aiken, Signor Caryl Florio, and Misses Finch and Beebe are to be the artists.

MR. FRADEL'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

Mr. Fradel's benefit concert occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. Its object and the attractiveness of its elements commend it strongly to attention.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The usual variety of afternoon entertainments is announced for to-day. Mr. Thomas' last concert, to the programme of which reference is made elsewhere, may be attended at Steinway Hall. At Wallack's Theatre, "Rafael" is to be acted for the last time, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," being the play this evening. "The Big Bonanza" is to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and "The Two Orphans," at the Union Square. At the Park, there will be a matinée recital of "Davy Crockett," and at the Grand Opera-house, a day rehearsal of "Ahmed." It should not be forgotten that a special Risori matinée is to be witnessed at the Lyceum Theatre, and that, while the most distinguished *pensionnaire* of Messrs. Grau & Chizzola represents the tragic muse in this City, their merrier artist, Mlle. Aimée, will appear in an afternoon performance of "La Jolie Parfumeuse," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Matinées at the Bowery, at the Olympic, and at the Colosseum complete the list.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mme. Di Murska was last week in Nashville.

Lotta was at McVicker's, in Chicago, last week.

Mr. John T. Raymond was last week in Pittsburg.

Mr. Boucicault is acting in "The Shaughraun" at the Boston Theatre.

The Worrell Sisters are advertised in Montreal.

Mrs. Rousby is to perform this week in Cincinnati.

Mme. Januauschek was last week at Hooley's in Chicago.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers sail again for England on May 15.

Mr. Jefferson acted last week at the Cleveland Academy of Music.

Mr. John McCullough has reappeared at the California Theatre.

Miss Jane Coombs was last week at the Baltimore Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport were last week at Macauley's, in Louisville.

The Soldene Troupe was last week at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans.

Miss Clara Morris was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week.

Mr. T. A. Hall, of the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, is to go to the Baltimore Academy.

Mrs. Agnes Booth and Mr. Wheelock were last week at the Providence Opera-house.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is to perform at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, next week.

Mlle. Geoffroy and Messrs. Grau & Chizzola's artists were last week at the Grand Opera-house in Cincinnati, and are followed this week by Miss Soldene.

Mr. Stetson, of the Boston Athenæum, was about to build a theatre in the rear of the Adams House, after the plan of Niblo's, but the scheme was suddenly abandoned.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Marie Pleyel, the well-known pianist and Professor in the Brussels Conservatory, is dead. So is Laub, the violinist.

Signor Schira states that although the story and names of the four principal characters are taken from the same romance as "Niccolò de' Lapi," produced at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860, his new opera, "Selvaggia," successfully produced at Venice, has nothing in common with the London work. The plot is entirely different, and the music is new from the first to the last note of the score. Signor Cimino wrote the libretto of "Selvaggia," which is in three acts, with a prologue.

The London *Athenæum* says: "Herr Karl Goldmark's first essay in the lyric drama, at the Imperial Grand Opera-house in Vienna, is one of great promise, as he has aimed at originality, and has preserved a consistently Oriental type in his setting of Herr Mosenthal's four-act libretto, the "Queen of Sheba;" in the accompaniments and in the ballet music this Eastern coloring is striking, but it becomes dull and monotonous in the vocal parts. The incidents turn on *Sheba's* visit to *Solomon*, during which she contrives to turn the brain of *Assad*, although he is betrothed to *Sulamith*, the daughter of the *High Priest*. *Assad* is banished for blaspheming in the Temple to the Desert, where he is joined by *Sulamith*, and the lovers are reconciled only to die. *Assad* being cured of his infatuation for the *Queen*, who quarrels with *Solomon*. There is a superb *mise en scene* for the work, which is to be mounted also in Berlin. The cast in Vienna includes Mesdames Wilt (Vilda) and Materna; Herren Walter, (tenor,) Back, (baritone) and Rokitansky, (bass.)

The Venice correspondent of the London *Globe* writes on March 30: "The arrangements for the gala night, in honor of the visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy, at the opera are now completed, and all the singers and dancers have arrived, and are busy rehearsing their parts. The *impresario* of the Fenice has received a bonus of a thousand pounds sterling for opening the theatre for three nights with 'Lucia di Lammermoor' and 'Satanella,' the ballet arrangements being, it is said, magnificent. The King likes ballets more than he does the opera; the Emperor likes music better than dancing. Both tastes will be attended to, and a Canadian lady, (Madame Albani,) will play the part of Lucia, while a German lady (Mlle. Kunder) will play *Satanella*. Boxes are being let for the gala night at fabulous prices, a thousand francs being considered moderate for a box on the second tier. In normal times the same box can be obtained for eight or nine francs. Pit tickets will be ten francs instead of three, and stalls fifty francs, or even more. The scene at the Fenice—the King of Italy sitting side by side with the Emperor of Austria in the state box, formerly the property of the Viceroy Maximilian, afterward Emperor of Austria—will be one of the most brilliant and effective in the whole course of those fêtes."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "The owners and lessees of theatres have had an uncommonly long and good Winter season: and even concert givers have done unusually well, very few having actually lost money by their enterprises. Only this evening an eminent musician, who has given a series of six concerts, quite excellent in quality, and of the 'Monday Popular' class, assured me positively that his receipts had covered his expenses, and that he was really not a thaler out of pocket by the whole 'cvklus.' This is, indeed, a phenomenon in the annals of Berlin concert-giving—I mean, of course, of such as rely for their attractions upon native talent, not the costly, star-spangled entertainments to which all the Honoratioren Damen flock, because they are 'so fashionable,' and which return as much sometimes as £100 profits per night—such as is only producible by an unusually severe Winter. The great musical event of the season has been the visit of Anton Rubinstein, who played thrice to crowded houses, and fairly outdid the marvels of former days by such playing as simply defies description, and as no other living man but himself is capable of. We have not been illumined by the rays of a single female star of the vocal class, and the opera has been worse than ever. In the fashoury theatres, on the other hand, several pieces, well known in London, have been admirably put on the stage and extremely well performed. The Friedrich Wilhelm has a thoroughly good operetta company besides an uncommonly strong cast for low comedy and farce. The Wallner owns the best singing *soubrette* in all Germany, Fräulein Ernestine Wegener, and the splendid low comedian, Helmerding, who, like most comic actors of real genius, is possessed of high tragic capabilities, and in one or two of his most remarkable rôles shakes his audiences' sides with convulsive laughter at one moment, and blanches their cheeks with the most painful emotions at the next."

COMMODORE BLAKE'S SON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my return from Boston last evening my attention was called to a short article in The Times of yesterday or the day before headed "The Insane Cadet," purporting to be a letter from Annapolis to the Baltimore *American*. Of the facts stated in regard to young Mr. Duer I know nothing, but I can say to you of my own knowledge that the statement in regard to the son of Commodore Blake is entirely without foundation. Commodore Blake's only son graduated two years, at least, before the Academy was removed to Newport, and was never at any time out of his mind.

Will you kindly make the necessary correction, and oblige yours most truly,

ARTHUR W. BLAKE.

New-York, Friday, April 16, 1875.

WASHINGTON.

WORKING OF THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

THE RESULTS OF ITS OPERATION NOT IN HARMONY WITH THE THEORY OF THE LAW—THE RETURNS OF POSTAGE PAID NOT VALUABLE AS SHOWING THE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS — THE GREATER WEIGHT OF PAPERS IN LARGE CITIES SENT AWAY BY EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Post Office Department has received numerous requests for returns of the amount of postage paid on newspapers in the different cities, under the operations of the new law. No authority, whatever, has been given from here for the publication of any returns, and no publication has been made except in Chicago and New-York. The officers in charge of the collection of newspaper postage regard the returns as confidential information, which they have no right to disclose. It appears, however, that the results do not correspond with the theory of the law; for in spite of the reduction in postage to regular subscribers the greater weight of papers in the large cities continues to be sent away by express. The returns of postage paid would, therefore, convey little information of the real circulation of newspapers. Following is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. George S. Bangs by the First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. J. W. Marshall:

SIR: The sample package of sugar submitted by you appears to be securely done up in double boxes, the inner one of tin, and the outside one of paper. Under these circumstances the department will not object to giving such packages a fair trial in the mail. You are therefore authorized to request some of the larger offices to admit such packages, at third-class rates of postage, with a view of testing whether they can be carried without injury to other mail matter. After such test shall have been made, you will report the result to this office.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Commissioner Ingersoll this afternoon resumed the examination into the charges against Jerome J. Hinds. The previous examination was as to the charges of corrupting Colt and Rothrock, employes in the Post Office Department, and the present examination is into the charge of corrupting David O. Floyd, also a clerk in the Post Office Department.

Kettle, who was the first witness, said that he gave Floyd $2,500. He told Hinds not to approach Floyd, as he [Kettle] had him all right. He also informed Hinds that he had paid the money to Floyd. Hinds approved this act. Fifteen hundred dollars were paid to Floyd before, and $1,000 after, the written agreement of partnership between the witness and Hinds. Floyd did not render the service expected of him because the Texas mail route books had been transferred to another clerk's desk.

D. O. Floyd was next sworn, and he testified that he thought Kettle paid him the money on the 2d day of February. Before the money was given the understanding was that Floyd was not to lift his finger to do anything. He and Kettle had, however, been talking about the Texas bids. He understood Kettle as wishing to have the bids manipulated so that he might obtain contracts by foul means. The witness told Ketile he would not assist him because if he did so he would have to commit fraud. He made up his mind not to touch the bids, and gave information to the Postmaster General of the frauds intended. Kettle asked for the return and obtained from the witness $1,000 of the $2,500. The balance was, before this expose, subject to the order of Kettle. On the cross-examination the witness said that the money was given to him by Kettle to "keep mum."

The fourth charge against Hinds was then examined. It was for corrupting Frank L. Channell. Kettle was recalled. He said that Channell came to him and represented that Mr. French, Chief Clerk of the Contract Bureau, being his brother-in-law, he could have the handling of all the bids; Channell brought to him a bundle of genuine bids from the department and assisted in the frauds; Channell was paid by witness in all $800; in the preparation of the false bids Hinds was present, and was aware that they had been fraudulently stamped; the witness took the stamp to Hinds house; none of the money was paid by Hinds to Channell; witness, on the 2d of March, informed Hinds that he had paid out about $2,700; that "the boys" were still calling on him, and he wanted Hinds to "come down" a little, and reimburse some of the money expended; It was understood between the witness and Hinds that the [Kettle] should pay the money in accordance with their joint business agreement.

Channell, who was summoned as a witness, was not present, owing to sickness. The case was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

SEEDS SUPPLIED TO THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

The Agricultural Department is employing an unusually large number of people at this time in packing and forwarding seeds. At the last session of Congress a special appropriation of $30,000 was made for the purchase and distribution of seed to those farmers of Kansas, Nebraska, and Southern Dakota who suffered from the ravages of grasshoppers during the Summer of 1874. The department has devoted much labor to supplying those sections with the farm seed required, and for some time past has been making large shipments daily. Supplies of seed are still being forwarded. The fact that the Agricultural Department has received from the region of country devastated by grasshoppers as many as 2,000 letters in a single day asking for supplies of seeds, serves to show the poverty of the people and the extent of the work performed by the department. The urgent necessities of the farmers of the devastated country induced the department to devote the labors of the seed division almost exclusively to their relief, which will account for any delay in receiving seeds that may have been experienced by people in other parts of the country.

BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON.

In response to inquiries concerning reported failures, prominent and long-established merchants say that all houses engaged in regular legitimate mercantile operations are considered sound and solvent, and that perhaps there is less money pressure here than in any other part of the country among that class of men. Several houses, however, for years known to have been unstable, have recently compromised with creditors or secured an extension of time for the discharge of their obligations.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stanclift is ordered to the Shawmut at Fort Royal, S. C.; Capt. J. C. P. De Krafft, recently detached from the command of the Hartford, Asiatic station, has been granted three months' leave of absence; Lieut. Commander Francis M. Green, detached from the command of the Fortune, has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Lieut. S. B. Ackley, detached from the store-ship at Callao, Peru, has been ordered to the Richmond; Lieut. F. A. Miller has been detached from the Richmond and ordered to the store-ship Onward; Master J. B. Harber has been detached from the Asiatic station and ordered to examination for promotion; Master John A. Norris and Ensigns Charles W. Bartlett and Downs L. Wilson have been detached from the Fortune and ordered to report to the Hydrographic Office; Ensign Charles D. Galloway is detached from the Fortune and ordered to the Shawmut; Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd and Assistant Engineer A. T. Dixon are detached from the Fortune and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster Francis H. Swan, is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the Worcester as Fleet Paymaster of the North Atlantic station; Paymaster D. A. Smith is detached from the Worcester and ordered to the Plymouth; Passed Assistant Paymaster Jonas Foster is detached from the Shawmut and ordered to return home; Assistant Paymaster James E. Casen is detached from the Fortune and ordered to settle his accounts.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business hours to-day: Currency, $3,331,125; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,830,000; coin, $86,393,878, including $23,192,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $379,926,900. The Customs receipts to-day were $509,537. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $236,571.

APPOINTMENTS.

William M. Dalgleish has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger in the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and Daniel Mooney and Henry R. Adee, for the Second, New York.

Sidney M. Wiehl has been appointed Storekeeper for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

THREE CONTESTS—TOM LEATHERS, MARY L., AND CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—The weather, track, and racing were all good, and the attendance fair on this, the fifth day, of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle race; two miles, over eight hurdles; weights to appear the day before the race; Club Purse, $500; first horse, $350; second, $100; third, $50. Tom Leathers won the race by a length, Limestone second, Bob Britton third, beating Captain Jack, Shillalah, and Little Flirt. Time—3:47½, the fastest time on record. At the fourth hurdle Little Flirt fell, but did little damage to herself or rider. At the fifth hurdle Shillalah fell, breaking his right leg and slightly injuring his rider. In the pools last night Limestone brought $420; Shillalah, $75; Bob Britton, $55; Captain Jack, $45; Tom Leathers, $35; Little Flirt, $30. On the track to-day there was but little change in the pools.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap, mile heats; Club Purse, $500; first horse, $400; second, $100.

Mary L.	1	1
Mildew	3	2
Vortex	2	3

Time—1:47½, 1:47½.

The first heat was won by half a length, and the second by a length. In the pools, last night, Mildew brought $200; Vortex, $300, and Mary L., $165. On the track, after the first heat, Vortex sold at $30; Mary L., $50; Mildew, $20.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and three-quarters, for all ages; Club Purse, $500; first horse, $400; second, $75; third, $25. The race was won by Captain Hutchinson, beating Granger, Bonaventure, and Stampede in the same order. Time—3:10¼. In the pools last night Bonaventure sold for $285; Granger, $60; Stampede, $40; Captain Hutchinson, $30. On the track before the start Bonaventure was the favorite, selling at four to one against all the others. Bonaventure and Granger ran neck and neck until entering the homestretch, when Granger went to the front, but was passed by Captain Hutchinson before reaching the string.

POOLS ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, at New-Orleans, closes to-day, and the betting on the several events last night at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's was very lively, in consequence of the unexpected victories of outsiders in yesterday's races. There was a large attendance at both of the above-mentioned resorts, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, and the pools were knocked off rapidly. The sport for the day consists of three events; the first of which is the Fortuna Stakes for three-year olds, one mile and a half. The representatives of three stables are announced as starters. Capt. Cottrill has a half dozen entries, and it is not known which or how many of these may start. The other announced starters are Mignon, Pauline Sprague, Warfare, and Manuella. The second race is the consolation purse for beaten horses, one mile, in which are engaged Pues Broadnax, Sweet Bay, Mignon, Pauline Sprague, Port Leonard, Mildew, and Highwayman. The concluding race will be one of four-mile heats, with Galway, Falmouth, and Colonel Nelligan as contestants. The pools on these events last night ranged as follows:

FORTUNA STAKES.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Cottrill's entries	$50	$80	$40	$50
Pauline Sprague } Mignon }	15	26	16	19
Warfare } Walnula }	15	22	20	25
Total	$80	$128	$76	$94

CONSOLATION PURSE—ONE MILE.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Sweet Bay	$50	$75	$35	$33
Highwayman	20	30	40	40
Pues Broadnax	25	38½		
Mildew	10	15		
Mignon } Pauline Sprague } Port Leonard	15	20	50	47
Total	$120	$179	$125	$120

FOUR-MILE HEATS.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Galway	$50	$75	$50	$48
Col. Nelligan	20	31	50	50
Falmouth	15	23	24	24
Total	$85	$129	$124	$122

TURF NOTES.

The result of yesterday's racing was a general surprise, and the backers of the field horses struck a Big Bonanza. In the French pools at Johnson's each ticket on Tom Leathers, who won the hurdle race, was worth $128 25; on Hutchinson, who won the mile and three-quarters dash, $91 60, and on Mary L., winner of the mile heats, $16 30. At the Turf Exchange the French pools also paid well, as tickets on Tom Leathers brought $114; on Captain Hutchinson, $57, and Mary L., $22 95.

The American Jockey Club Rooms are open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the recording of bets, but in the evening Mr. Morrissey's agent, James McGowan, will receive offers at Johnson's pool rooms.

Mr. Jesse Smith, the owner of the building No. 1,164 Broadway, occupied by Mr. Chamberlin, will shortly begin the erection of an elegant pool-room in the rear of the building.

Oliver Marshall, the well-known pool-seller, who is now in Providence, R. I., will officiate this season at Jerry Thomas' saloon. From this and other announcements it would appear that this City will be well supplied with betting resorts. It is an indication that the season will be one of remarkable brilliancy.

Col. McDaniel's horses are now on their way to Saratoga, and will probably arrive at their destination to-day. The Colonel was at the Turf Exchange last night, but did not invest on the New-Orleans races.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF OCCIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The celebrated trotter Occident, from California, is expected to reach Philadelphia to-night, and he will be stabled at Point Breeze, where he will be immediately put in training for coming contests. Occident is the property of Gov. Stanford, and is valued at above $50,000. Recently he was placed under the charge of Budd Doble, and has shown wonderful improvement. Occident comes accompanied by another fast horse, St. James, in a "palace" car prepared expressly for his use. The object in bringing the horses thus early is to have them acclimated by the time the May races commence. Occident will be carefully exercised by Doble, and each day will have private trots with the Philadelphia trotter Nettie, with a record of 2:18, and will, with this mare, trot for the first time in public in the East. Occident's best time was 2:16. Doble has high expectations of the capacity of this California trotter, and thinks he will show better than ever before on our courses. Occident will probably be returned to Gov. Stanford's farm in the Fall. As a measure preparatory to the coming battles on the turf, Doble has had built in Camden a sulky which weighs but forty-eight pounds, for the use of Occident, and Mr. Ellis, the owner of Nettie, has had one constructed which weighs but fifty pounds.

THE LIBERAL CLUB ELECTION.

The sixth annual meeting of the Liberal Club was held last evening in Plimpton Hall, Mr. James Parton, the President, in the chair. Mr. Daniel T. Gardner, the Recording Secretary, read his annual report, which showed the society to be free from debt. Twenty members have been added during the year, and its present membership is about 300. Dr. E. W. Hoeber, Correponding Secretary, made his report. Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, the Treasurer, reported the receipts for the year as $566 25, and the expenditures the same. Mr. T. B. Wakeman, the Librarian, reported that, by the subscriptions in money and books made exclusively by members, the library had been increased to 8184 choice volumes. The election of officers resulted as follows: James Parton, Presidents; W. L. Ormsby, Jr., Prof. J. K. H. Willcox, and Prof. P. H. Vanderweyde, Vice Presidents; T. B. Wakeman, John Elderkin, and C. D. Bragdon, Trustees; Daniel T. Gardner, Recording Secretary; Dr. E. W. Hoeber, Corresponding Secretary; Courtlandt Palmer, Treasurer; Henry Evans, Librarian. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the anniversary dinner and reunion of the club.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

SUFFERING MAN TO SUFFERING MAN.

THANKFULNESS ONE OF THE CHIEF ELEMENTS OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS—CONSTANT PRAYER IN ITSELF A MOST SELFISH INDULGENCE — A DIFFICULT THING TO PEN WORDS OF HOPE—TRUE GREATNESS NOT DEPENDENT ON THE LENGTH OF ITS PURSE.

At 7:20 o'clock yesterday evening Mr. Beecher ascended the platform of the Plymouth Church lecture-room. Upon the table was a vase of tastefully-arranged flowers and a bouquet of moss roses. Mr. Beecher shoved the table back toward the wall, sat down, picked up the bouquet, smelled of it, and then opened his hymn-book. After waiting a few moments to allow the last of the incoming throng to be seated, he announced the hymn, No. 639, which was heartily sung by the choir and congregation.

"Songs of praise the angels sang,
Heaven with hallelujahs rang,
When Jehovah's work began,
When he spoke and it began."

At Mr. Beecher's request, Brother Morton led in prayer. He thanked the Heavenly Father for caring for them with a care which no earthly parent could equal. What they needed was help to lay down the burden of their sins, and be lifted into the higher life which accompanied the truly righteous. He prayed that all those present who had not already experienced something of the joy which resulted from a knowledge of the Saviour might be brought to realize their need of Him, and be encouraged to take hold of the things of eternal life. He asked that the Heavenly Father might bestow His divine wisdom upon all of them, and rescue them in the midst of danger, and be with them through their trials and afflictions. Now, as from the first, protected by Him, they would not fear though the earth be moved, and though the mountains be cast down into the midst of the sea. He prayed for richest blessings on their Pastor, that he might be endowed with new strength to minister to his people and be defended against all harm.

Hymn No. 665 was then sung:

"One there is above all others,
Well deserves the name of Friend;
His is love beyond a brother's,
Costly, free, and knows no end.
They who once his kindness prove,
Find it everlasting love."

At the close of the last verse, Brother Davenport offered prayer. He said: "O Lord, we know that without Thee we are but helpless. We know that sin has often deceived, that our moral resolutions are constantly weakening, and that but for Thy assistance we should be utterly cast down. We pray that in the hours of our distress Thy love may encompass us on ever side and shield us from the wickedness of the the world about us. We pray that Thou wilt be our Good Shepherd, and lead us in green pastures and beside still waters. Be with us here to-night. Bless our Pastor, who has stood among us in Thy cause so long and broken the bread of life to us. Be with him and us and all the whole church, both now and ever. Amen.

The congregation then sang hymn No. 692:

"To Heaven I lift my waiting eye,
There all my hopes are laid—
The Lord that built the earth and sky
Is my perpetual aid."

Mr. Beecher, in opening his lecture-room talk, said that one of the prime elements of power in the New Testament was that it was written by men whose lives were passed in suffering to those who suffered with them. Although the work of refugees and exiles, of people who had been driven from their homes by the most cruel of all persecutions, and although addressed to a class whose sufferings, though perhaps not so intense, were of a similar nature, it was a book more hopeful, more courageous, and more comforting than any other upon earth. It was easy, people would say, for a Tennyson, on the Isle of Wight, surrounded by everything beautiful and luxurious, to throw off those voluptuous—voluptuous in a right sense—poems which were justly the admiration of all English-speaking people, but it was quite a different thing to pen words of hope and cheer and thankfulness from the recesses of a dungeon or the haunts of the pursued. This was one of the most surprising facts about the Gospel, and yet it was not entirely without analogies at the present day. Good, deep, rich soil was fitted for some kinds of plants—roses, for instance, but every one acquainted with gardening knew that mignonettes throve best in poor, thin, scanty soil. It was just so with human souls. Some of them did best in fat and healthy soil, and others only developed in hard and barren places. Thankfulness was one of the chief qualities that helped those early Christians, surrounded by peril and persecution, to infuse so much hope and joy and consolation into their otherwise cheerless life. And thankfulness was a virtue which was too apt to be forgotten nowadays. It seemed to him that people in this country were too much given to crowding it into one day of the year—Nov. 24 or 25—whereas the Gospel said that they should "continue in thanksgiving." It was not hard to do this. All that was needed was a disposition to recognize the ever-present providence of God in the smallest and least important things around us. One of the early saints had composed a hymn for the common people, in which he thanked God for everything around him—for light, air, water, the grass, the trees, leaves, flowers, birds, animals—everything that surrounded them. Let men follow that example now, and they would find plenty to be thankful for. To be sure, they would differ in their estimate as to what called for thanksgiving. The sparrow hopping over the ground picks up every worm he can find—and nothing else. The bee never touches a worm, but sips the honey from the flowers; he finds something in every one of them, no matter how deep the cup, or how well concealed the honey. Of course, it would not do to despise the animal comforts of life, but all of us might find something of the sweeter consolation which a knowledge of nobler things imparts. To do this we should be educated in the art of being thankful—for thankfulness was an art, and it required a vast deal of practice to attain the perfection which discovers cause for thanksgiving in everything. St. Paul, in the Epistle to the Philippians, had laid down the rule for our guidance in this respect—"Be careful for nothing"—that was, have none of the carping, the grasping care which embittered the present for the sake of the future. "Be careful for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication and thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God."

Constant prayer alone and of itself was one of the most selfish things a Christian could indulge in. What would be thought of a young nephew just starting in business who should go to his rich old uncle and say, "Uncle, give me $500 to invest," and when the uncle had given it to him, come back and say, "Dear uncle, I want $1,000 more," and after putting that in the bank, return with a third demand, "Dear uncle, make it $5,000 this time," and when he had pocketed the cash, come back still a fourth time and say, "Dear Uncle, you have given me $6,500; now you want $10,000 on top of it." [Laughter.] Not one word of thanks for all the generous kindness he had already received; nothing but a greedy, grasping demand for more. This was what they all were—beggars for the Divine bounty—ingendicants whose constant cry was "Give! Give!" without a word of acknowledgment for the gifts already bestowed; no thankfulness for the rich blessings constantly showered; no manly, heartfelt converse with the Great Giver of all good; no interchange of pure thoughts and aspirations with kind Father, whose smile of approval was ever ready for the deserving—nothing but an everlasting cry of "Lord, give! Give here, give there, give everywhere!"

But some would say, "Well, I don't see what I have to be thankful for; I am suffering from ill health; I have lost everything; men who once treated me with consideration now pass me by, and the world, instead of being bright and joyous, as in the old days, is now cold and bleak and desolate." This was the constant cry of selfishness. God ought to restore everything else, in order to take care of him, and then he wouldn't half do it. [Laughter.] Selfishness was an open maw never full enough, however much you put into it. The selfish and worldly were never content, however much they might be blessed. It was not what they have had but what they wanted. A man might lose his health, and yet have something left worth having. Were kind friends, shelter, the comforts and conveniences of life, and above all the added religious experience which such a time brought with it, nothing? It was on the bed of sickness that the hold on the earthly tabernacle was loosened, and we saw above and beyond it, into regions which in the days of health we had never seen. But how about loss of worldly goods? How about the contempt of enemies, the neglect of friends, and all the bitter experiences of misfortune. Well, was it not something to know for once what you were worth of yourself, aside from your bank account? Was it not something to know what man had taken off his hat to your pocket and what one had recognized and appreciated your real value? True greatness was not dependent for existence on the length of its purse or the breadth of its acres. It could lose these and still retain that which would make men recognize and respect it.

After a short discussion on the same theme, in which Dr. Edward Beecher and several others participated, Mr. Beecher gave out the closing hymn, No. 619:

Your harps, ye trembling saints,
Down from the willows take,
Loud to the praise of love and hon.
And every string awake.

The proceedings closed with the benediction.

PURGED OF CONTEMPT.

Gustav Burggraff, a juror who had changed his mind after signing a sealed verdict in the case of the Widow Doyle against The City, as already reported in THE TIMES, was discharged from contempt of court yesterday by Judge Van Vorst. The juror swore he had signed the verdict under a misapprehension, and had no idea of trifling with the court.

PRESIDENT BERGH'S VICTORY—CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have with pleasure read an account in the daily papers of the indictment, trial, and conviction of the dog-fighter, Jasper J. Carpenter, who was so summarily punished for his brutal acts by our stern—yet benevolent—Hackett, and while I congratulate Mr. Bergh for his zeal in bringing the culprit to the bar of justice, and having him punished, I cannot but regret that the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should, in his zeal, so far forget himself as to narrate circumstances connected with the case wholly at variance with truth.

Mr. Bergh states that evidence was brought before the Grand Jury by the two witnesses who testified directly to the guilt of the defendant, and that the jury dismissed the complaint; all of which I pronounce a direct falsehood, and an ungenerous attack on a panel of jurymen whose social position, respectability, and wealth are second to none that has ever been convened by the court in this City. I do not know what witnesses Mr. Bergh had in reserve, but those who were called testified so positively against the complaint that one of the jury moved that it be dismissed; it was seconded, and I, as its presiding officer, had no alternative but to put the question, and the complaint was dismissed. One of the members told of its fate to some one connected with the society, and forthwith Mr. Bergh wrote a long clamorous letter to the foreman, complaining bitterly, and charging, by insinuation, that this panel of jurymen sympathized with dog-fighters. For that piece of indiscretion and impudence he was brought to "bar," and made an apology to the court. I might here add that the member who committed the indiscretion narrowly escaped a reprimand from his fellow-jurymen, so indignant were they at Mr. Bergh's presumption. Now that the dog-fighter has been punished, why not let the other cruelty complaint, that was dismissed by the same jury, (for want of evidence,) for causing the death of a valuable horse, that fell dead by congestion of the lungs while being driven before a sleigh to Jerome Park? I might here add that there are many complaints of all grades presented to the jury to pass upon, and in one instance of my own knowledge if a bill had been found the Tilton-Beecher case would have been nowhere as regards notoriety. Hence it is that much caution should be exercised. CHRISTIAN S. DELAVAN.

Foreman of the Grand Jury of the February Term which dismissed Mr. Bergh's complaints for want of proper evidence.

I would not have noticed Mr. Bergh's philippic if it had only applied to me. I thought it an act of justice to the gentlemen composing the jury to set them right before the public.

The firm of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 41 Park row, New-York, is the most extensive advertising agency in the country, and one with which it is a pleasure for publishers to deal.—*Green Bay (Wis.) Gazette.*

AS THE LIVER IS EASILY DISORDERED, and a great deal of bilious distress apt to prevail during the Spring, Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action, and remove all bilousness.—*Advertisement.*

DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, administers 300 gallons of gas daily, making it fresh every morning—*Advertisement.*

"Know Thyself."

The great educator, profound thinker, and vigorous writer, Herbert Spencer, has wisely said: "As vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, and teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever." This is sound sentiment, and one great want of the present age is the popularization of physiological, hygienic, and medical science. No subject is more practical—none comes nearer home to every man and woman than this. THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, IN PLAIN ENGLISH, OR MEDICINE SIMPLIFIED, by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., is a book well calculated to supply a manifest want and will prove eminently useful to the masses. It contains about nine hundred pages, is illustrated with about two hundred wood-cuts and fine colored plates, is printed upon good paper, and well bound. It is a complete compendium of anatomical, physiological, hygienic, and medical science, and embodies the latest discoveries and improvements in each department. It has been the author's aim to make the work instructive to the masses, and hence the use of technical terms has been, as far as possible, avoided, and every subject brought within the easy comprehension of all. An elevated moral tone pervades the entire book. While it freely discusses, in a scientific manner, the origin, reproduction, and development of man, it does not cater to depraved tastes, perverted passions, or idle curiosity, but treats in a chaste and thorough manner all those delicate physiological subjects, a proper knowledge of which acquaints us with the means for preserving health, and furnishes incentives to a higher and nobler life. The author, who is also the publisher of his work, anticipating a very large sale for it, has issued twenty thousand copies for the first edition, and is thus enabled to offer it (post paid) at $1 50 per copy—a price less than the actual cost of so large a book, if published in only ordinary-sized editions. The large number of subscribers received for it in advance of its publication has very nearly exhausted the first edition almost as soon as out, and those desiring a copy of it will do well to address the author, at Buffalo, N. Y., without delay.

A Tonic of Rare Merit.

There are many tonics, but few indeed which produce any other effect than artificial stimulation of the appetite. This, so far from being a benefit, is a positive detriment, if the digestive organs are weak, because it induces the patient to eat more than the semi-paralyzed stomach can act upon, and thus aggravates digestion. There is, however, a tonic which possesses the rare merit of imparting both vigor and regularity to the operations of nutrition. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS provoke a wholesome appetite, because they enable the stomach to dispose of what it receives with such healthful rapidity that at the proper time for meals it is not torpid from indigested matter, but craves its timely sustenance. It is the very fact that it facilitates digestion that renders the nutional stomachic such a powerful coadjutor of nature in instituting those recuperative processes which result in the recovery of the general health. Uninterrupted, vigorous action of the physical machinery inevitably results from the use of this supreme invigorant and alterative.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or flesh worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

The Skin of the Teeth.

The enamel is literally "the skin of the teeth," and to render this pearly envelope imperishable, as well as brilliant, all you have to do is to use SOZODONT daily.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—Twelve years' practical experience. House and hotel annunciators. Electric call bells all kinds. Holmes' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 571 Broadway.

House-cleaning Made Easy and Complete by the use of PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. Sold by grocers generally. Depot, No. 350 Washington st.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.

Send stamp for Circular to L. F. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Wedding Cards, No. 194 Fulton st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous and Ever green, in great variety. Catalogues free.

Landberg's Perfumes

Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets

are prepared by a practical dentist.

The Peravian Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from dyspepsia, debility, &c.

Trees and Plants.—S. B. PARSONS & SONS, near Kissena Station, Flushing, N. Y.

MARRIED.

BENSEL—AITKEN.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., Mr. EDWIN BRIGGS BENSEL and Miss MARY A. AITKEN.

GALES—SPENCER.—At St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, 14th inst., by Rev. A. C. Abrams, assisted by Rev. E. F. Miller, JOSEPH GALES and JULIA LATHORP SPENCER.

HERRICK—SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. Anderson, EUGENE L. HERRICK, of New-York, to BELLE SHAW, eldest daughter of L. B. Shaw, Esq.

SHEPARD—WEST.—On Thursday, April 15, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D., MARSHALL SHEPARD and LUCY, daughter of Samuel C. West, Esq.

STONE—FAIR.—On Thursday, April 15, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. A. T. Twing, D. D., assisted by Rev. William Allan Fair, brother of the bride, and Rev. Drs. Kramer and McAuslly, ARTHUR S. STONE, son of Rev. S. B. Stone, of Natal, Africa, to LIZZIE, daughter of William Fair, of Tompkinsville.

VAN BENTHUYSEN—CLARKE.—In New-Orleans, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Dr. Palmer, ARTHUR L. VAN BENTHUYSEN, of Albany, N. Y., to EDITH, youngest daughter of Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., of the first-named city.

DIED.

BENSON.—At San Remo, Italy, on March 1, 1875, JAMES H. BENSON, son of the late Charles S. Benson, of this City.

Funeral services on Sunday next, April 18, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) corner University place and Washington place.

CUTTING.—In Paris, April 15, FULTON CUTTING, of this City.

CARRINGTON.—In this City, Thursday, April 15, ANNA F., wife of James H. Carrington.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 34 West 46th st., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Milford, Conn., on Monday, after arrival of train leaving New-York at 9 A. M.

COLLORD.—On Friday, April 16, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, MINNIE, eldest daughter of Isaac and Anna M. S. Collord.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 124 Debevoise av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EBBITT.—On Friday, April 16, MARIA EBBITT, wife of the late Humphrey Ebbitt, in the 61st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 King st., on Monday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GASSIN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, April 14, HENRY, beloved husband of Mary Gassin.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 18, from his late residence, No. 57 Franklin st.

KINNEY.—On Friday, April 9, of dropsy, at Norwich, Conn., ELIZA G. KINNEY, wife of George Kinney, Esq., aged 72 years.

LILLIE.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 16, 1875, THOMAS WOODRUFF LILLIE, son of the late Benjamin H. Lillie, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Madison, N. J., on Monday, April 19, at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay or Christopher st. at 11 A. M. and 12 M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of trains.

MALL.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 14, 1875, Adèle, daughter of Hippolyte and Anny Mall.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th, at 2:30 P. M.

SILVER—JENNINGS.—On Thursday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Ives Buddington, D. D., assisted by Rev. Joel Mann, CHARLES L. SILVER to LOUISE CORNING, eldest daughter of A. G. Jennings, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SIMON—ARONSON.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Engel, EDWARD B. SIMON to KATE M., daughter of Harris Aronson.

STILLSON.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Friday morning, April 16, BESSIE, wife of Jerome B. Stillson, and daughter of William H. Whiton, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Piermont, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

WELCH.—On Friday, April 16, JEREMIAH WELCH, Jr., aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., and the members of the George F. Trimole Association of Old Public School No. 7 are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Orchard st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CONTINENTAL LODGE, No. 287, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, on Sunday, April 18, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Jeremiah Welch, Jr.

WILSON.—GEORGE COGGESHALL, son of James H. and Louise C. Wilson, April 16, aged 1 month and 13 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and they will turn over and die. It is better they should then that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is a preventive. Every one going abroad should go provided with a quantity of it, and thus escape the retchings and deadliness of this malady. The most delicate stomach retains it, and is strengthened by it. Druggists sell it.

EXTRA!

ART ANNOUNCEMENT!

Gerome, Merle, Corot, Isabey, Ed. Frere, Escosura, Church, Rousseau, J. M. Hart, T. L. Smith, A. Achenbach, Detaille, J. H. L. De Haas, Otto Gebler, Epp, Vibert, Dore, Lambinet, Inness, Sonderman, Bradford, David Johnson, Elliot, Calame, Zamacois, Castiglione, Worms, Piloty, B. C. Koek-Koek, Schlesinger, Igler, Durck, George Boughton, Prof. Jourdan, Guy, Eastman Johnson, S. R. Gifford, &c., &c.

A NOTABLE AND EXCEPTIONALLY FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY GREAT MODERN MASTERS BELONGING TO MR. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., NOW ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY.

The names above of a few of the artists represented will show the high character of this collection.

SPECIAL!

The whole to be sold by auction on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th and 27th, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE THROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY,

No. 11 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

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PROJECTILES AND RIFLED CANNON.

A DISCUSSION OF THE PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS OF RIFLING, With PRACTICA

LAW REPORTS.

CONVICTION OF MASON.

COL. WASHBURN AS THE FIRST WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE—COL. WOOD TESTIFIES FOR MASON—THE SUMMING UP BY THE COUNSEL—JUDGE BENEDICT'S CHARGE—THE JURY OUT FIFTEEN MINUTES AND RENDER A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The trial of George Albert Mason, on the charges of passing counterfeit money, and having it in possession with intent to pass, was resumed yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict.

The prosecution called Hon. Bluford Nelson, Solicitor of the Treasury, who testified: I recognize Mason; I met him in the latter part of last January. I have met him altogether about three times.

Assistant District Attorney Purdy showed witness a letter he had written to Mason, telling him to go on and arrest Peter McCartney and he would be rewarded. Having read the letter, witness said: I knew that Col. Washburn did not keep Mason at work in accordance with my orders, but I afterward approved of his action; on Jan. 18 I was ill when I wrote, in response to a call from Mason, the letter requesting Col. Washburn to pay Mason $200 and continue to employ him; Mason had described to me his services in certain directions, including the capture of $20,000 in counterfeit money, his causing the arrest of Rittenhouse, and his attack on the counterfeiters in St. Louis; I accepted his statement of the case as true, and wrote the letter because I was favorably impressed with his story; I never gave Mason authority to do anything other than to arrest or cause the arrest of counterfeiters, as pointed out in my letter about Peter McCartney, &c.; later on I told Mason that it was impossible for me to have anything further to do with him except through Col. Washburn; he replied that he could not deal with Col. Washburn, and I then told him I could have nothing more to do with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Foster—Some of Mason's letters reflected very sharply upon Col. Washburn; the instructions in one of my letters to Mason to "report your progress and results immediately to this office," meant that Mason should report to me direct, and not to Col. Washburn; Mason was in company with Col. William P. Wood when he called to see me about continuing to work; after Feb. 11, I received a letter from Mason, complaining that $500 was not sufficient for the important services he had been ordered to undertake; I don't remember that I received any letters from Mason in March; if I did receive such letters, they were turned over to Col. Washburn.

Mrs. Catharine Wells, recalled by the prosecution, testified: I did not tell Officer O'Neill that Mason had said that he left counterfeit money as a trap to catch Hanson; I knew Long; I have known him about four months; Long arranged no meeting between Hanson, Mason, and myself; I never told him I had letters from North; Mason told me that he wanted to "clear North, shake his money out of him," and then "leave this blarsted country for England."

William Clark, a broker, and an expert in detecting counterfeit money, called by the prosecution, pronounced all the money passed by Mason and found in his room, which had been produced in trial, to be counterfeit, and said that the fifty-dollar greenbacks were the most dangerous; the counterfeits were so well executed that they occasionally passed through the banks, and he had received counterfeits of these kinds from the banks.

This closed the direct testimony for the prosecution.

Mr. Foster called Col. Washburn as the first witness for the defense. He testified: I received no letter from Baxter from Long; I was informed by Mr. Keon, the Secret Service officer in charge of the Boston office, that Long knew about this case, and could testify in it, and that is how I knew that he was going to testify; I have produced on this trial all the letters and papers that have been asked for that I have been able to get; if any have not been produced it is because it was impossible for me to obtain or find them.

Cross-examination by Mr. Purdy—I have not a particle of doubt that all the papers taken from Mason by me have been produced in court.

Albert N. Rinson, called by the defense, testified: I was first arrested for picking pockets, not for stealing a watch, and did not give a false name at any time when arrested. [These answers were given to questions asked in consequence of a telegram received by Mason's counsel, that Ensor had been twice arrested, and had given false names on both occasions.]

Andrew C. Robinson, called by the defense, testified: I am a clerk at Earle's Hotel; Ensor tried to borrow a dollar of me to make up his fare for Rochester, but I refused to loan it to him.

Col. William P. Wood, called by the defense, testified: I met Mason at Taylor's Hotel in March last; I saw Mason in that month in Washington, Philadelphia, and New-York; I was a guest at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, and at the Park Hotel, in this City; Mason told me he had been badly treated by the Secret Service Division, and wanted me to help him get righted, and I agreed to do so; this was shortly after Mason came out of the hospital at St. Louis; I had known Mason previously; I had known him for ten or twelve years; I went to the Solicitor of the Treasury with Mason; I called on the Solicitor to get justice done to Mason. I told the Solicitor that if Mason was employed I would become responsible for his good conduct, if he was put under my control; this proposition was not accepted, because the Solicitor submitted it to Washburn, who rejected it; I wanted to see directly with the Solicitor, and not with the intervention of Washburn, but the Solicitor would not act without the consent of his subordinate, Col. Washburn; I am not in the employ of the Government; I know that Mason rendered valuable services to the Government; services worth at least $5,000.

Ensor recalled by the prosecution—I never borrowed a dollar of Mr. Robinson, the clerk of Earle's Hotel. Mr. Robinson stood up to be identified by Ensor, who swore emphatically that he had never, to his knowledge, seen him. This closed the evidence on both sides.

Mr. Foster made an elaborate summing up for his client, contending that Mason, as shown by the evidence, had worked honestly, zealously, and at the peril of his life in the discharge of his duties as an employe in the Secret Service force; that there was no proof to show that he had counterfeit money in his possession for any other purpose than to entrap counterfeiters; that he had been badly used on account of jealousy of his ability, and that the present prosecution had been instigated by the fear that he would successfully expose corrupt and disreputable proceedings in the Secret Service Division.

Assistant District Attorney Purdy, in reply, contended that not only by Mason's own letters and declarations, but by the uncontradicted testimony of several witnesses for the prosecution, it had been shown that he was a black-mailer and a counterfeiter, and that in addition, it had been proved that he passed counterfeit money on Ensor, Mrs. Wells, Hanson, and Long, besides which about $2,000 of counterfeit money had been found in the possession, for the possession of which he had not even attempted to give any explanation.

The question as to the variance of the indictment in describing the counterfeit money produced on the trial was left to be raised on a motion for a new trial, if a verdict against Mason should be given.

Judge Benedict, in charging the jury, said that it was simply a question of fact for them to determine as to what, if any, counterfeit notes Mason had passed, or had in possession with an intent to pass.

The jury retired about 5 o'clock, and, after about fifteen minutes' absence, brought in a verdict of guilty on the counts charging Mason with having a counterfeit $50 greenback in his possession, with intent to pass the same, and on the counts charging the passing of $5 counterfeit notes. The $50 counterfeit note was one identified as found in the package which was secreted in Mason's bed, and the $5 notes, the ones identified as those he passed on Ensor.

When the verdict was given Mason betrayed some uneasiness, but soon recovered his equanimity, and chatted and joked with Assistant District Attorney Purdy about the result, as though it were a capital farce.

As soon as the verdict was rendered the writs of habeas corpus ad testificandum under which Long and Ensor had been brought on to this City from Boston and Rochester to testify in the case were dismissed, and Long and Ensor were remanded to those places to be tried on charges of passing counterfeit money.

Judge Benedict will hear argument on a motion for a new trial at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday next, in the United States Circuit Court, in Brooklyn.

Mason left the court-room, handcuffed to the wrist of Deputy Marshal Newcomb, on his way to Ludlow Street Jail, assuming an air of gayety, and shouting out, "Now we're off," as he passed through the crowd to the street.

PRACTICAL TESTIMONY AGAINST THE CREATION OF A NEW CRIMINAL COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Bridget Craven, of No. 17 Albany street, charged Catherine Hamilton, living in the same tenement-house, with stealing from her person, on the 8th of April, while asleep, a pocket-book containing $4. Before the evidence had all been taken it became apparent that the women were on bad terms, in consequence of a previous quarrel, and that the charge of larceny had merely been trumped up out of revenge. It was one of those trifling cases which ought to have been disposed of by the inferior magistrates, instead of being sent to occupy the time of the Grand Jury and such an important court as that of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett, in charging the jury, said it was a shocking misuse of time, that a court of the dignity of the General Sessions should be compelled to try such trivial cases as that under consideration—cases which the Police Justices were clothed with ample power to dispose of. It seemed somewhat strange that application had recently been made to the Legislature for the creation of a new criminal court, to relieve the pressure of business in the Court of General Sessions, while such unimportant cases as that now before them were sent there for trial. The jury promptly disposed of the case by acquitting Mrs. Hamilton.

A TENEMENT HOUSE ROBBERY.

Patrick B. Kane, a butcher, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with robbery in the first degree. On the night of the 6th inst., as charged, Kane assaulted a woman named Mary Jane Huntsor, in the hallway of No. 608 West 46th street, robbing her of a pair of shoes and $4 in money. The woman positively swore that Kane caught her by the arms and held her against the wall, while two other men deprived her of her property. Kane as positively denied that he was implicated in robbing the complainant. The jury found the prisoner guilty of petit larceny from the person, and in consideration of his youth and previous good character the Recorder imposed the mitigated penalty of one year in State Prison.

A MILLIONAIRE CONTRACTOR'S WILL.

John L. Brown, the contractor under the old Tweed régime for cleaning the streets of this City, died on March 23, at his residence, No. 862 Lexington avenue, having made his will on Feb. 5, leaving an estate valued, including unpaid claims still pending against the City Government, at about $1,000,000. This he bequeathed to his "wife," Mrs. Hannah E. Brown, to lapse at her death to his and her son John L. Brown, Jr. The will was admitted to probate on the 2d inst. The "wife" and son were made executrix and executor, and the witnesses to the will were George M. Bayne and Thomas P. Fowler. Yesterday Mr. Dudley Field, on behalf of a former wife of the testator, made a motion before Surrogate Hutchings to have the probate of the will opened, on the ground that the testator had never been legally divorced from his first wife, who is still living, and that, therefore, the will was void, as it ignored her lawful rights to the testator's real estate, and made the "wife" and son legatees, on the false assumption that they were respectively his lawful wife and son. Surrogate Hutchings granted an injunction restraining the executrix and executor from proceeding to act under the provisions of the will, and adjourned argument on the motion to open the probate until 11 o'clock on next Wednesday morning.

INTO THE WRONG BOX.

After spending the night in a convivial manner with some companions in a Third avenue saloon, John H. Tracey, a painter by occupation, turned his steps homeward at an early hour yesterday morning Tracey lives at No. 224 East Seventy-fifth street, and succeeded in finding the block in which he resides, but unfortunately entered No. 222, the house next to the one he desired to find. Ascending to the floor corresponding with his own he rapped on the door, but received no response. He knocked louder with the same result, and, becoming angry, put his shoulder to the door and burst it open. Two affrighted girls in bed together began to cry "Murder!" "Police!" and "Help!" as only women can, and in a few minutes the whole neighborhood was alarmed. Officer Mahoney, of the Nineteenth Precinct, heard the shrieks and hastened to the spot, and Tracey, who was as badly frightened as the others, was taken into custody, and yesterday morning was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Yorkville Police Court to answer a charge of burglary. It appearing that the crime was not meditated, Tracey was held until he can prove good character and furnish surety to keep the peace for six months.

CHANCELLOR HOWARD CROSBY'S MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

On the night of the 31st of March, Melchior Raesfeld was in charge of the residence of Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, No. 116 East Nineteenth street, which was undergoing repairs. At midnight he heard a noise in the house, and raised an alarm, upon hearing which a burglar who had attempted to carry off five mirrors, valued at $1,000, and a quantity of gas fixtures, ran from the house. The fugitive was pursued and captured by Officer Goldrick, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and identified as Charles Harris, a professional burglar. The prisoner was indicted for burglary in the first degree, and in the Court of General Sessions yesterday offered a plea of guilty to burglary in the second degree. In view of the previous exploits of the prisoner, District Attorney Nolan, refused to accept a plea for a lesser offense than that for which an indictment had been found, and Harris thereupon pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree. Recorder Hackett said that criminals of Harris' daring stamp should be put out of the way. For the protection of society he would sentence the prisoner to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

JUDGE ROOSEVELT'S WILL.

The will of Hon. James L. Roosevelt, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the State and United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, and a citation having been waived, was admitted to probate. The document is drawn in a very careful and methodical manner, and leaves no room for a misconstruction of its provisions. The testator left a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The executors and trustees named in his will are Messrs. James A. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, and John Q. Jones, only the first two qualifying to act. The testator leaves to his widow his household furniture, books, plate, jewelry, &c., and his real estate outside of the County of New-York, and gives her one-half the net income of his real estate in this City. To his wife's sister, Lady Maria Ousely, widow of Sir Gore Ousely, he leaves $5,000, or, in case of her not surviving him, the bequest to go to her daughter, Mrs. Fitzmaurice. To the aunt of the testator, Mrs. Lydia M. Roosevelt, is left $5,000 to go, in case of her not surviving the testator, to her daughter. All the personal estate not otherwise disposed of is to be divided among the children of the testator on equal shares, and half the net income of the real estate in this City is to be similarly distributed. The testator's estate is valued at over $2,000,000.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.—

In the matter of Meyers.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Day vs. Stevens et al.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs, and injunction vacated.

Keeler vs. Richards.—Order settled as presented by Mr. Rue.

Colwell vs. Wilson.—Report confirmed. Judgment granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Wilkinson vs. Gill.—Motion for a new trial denied.

Roberts vs. Hill.—This motion should be made at Chambers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Blackwell et al. vs. Dirsing.—Decree settled.

Prime vs. The Twenty-second Street Railway Company.—Motion granted as to witness Johnson.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

McGregor vs. Gregory.—Motion to punish defendant for contempt denied, without costs.

In the Matter of Seligman.—Application granted.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, April 16, the following cases were heard:

No. 162.—*M. Eliza Converse, respondent, vs. Montgomery Merrick et al., appellants.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 181.—*George Bliwanger et al., respondents, vs. George T. Fish, appellant.*—Argued by J. M. Dunning for appellant, and by D. C. Hyde for respondents.

No. 121.—*Alvin Higgins, appellant, vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna, &c., Railroad Company, respondent.*—Submitted for appellant. Argued by Hamilton Odell for respondent.

No. 200.—*Henry C. McEwing, respondent, vs. Adam Kragg, appellant.*—Argued by John H. Bergen for appellant, N. C. Moak for respondent.

Proclamation made and the court adjourned.

COURT NOTES.

Harry Foster was held yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, to await a warrant of removal to the Northern District of this State, to answer a charge there of smuggling a quantity of furs from Canada over the suspension bridge.

In the will case of Eliza Baker, additional evidence was taken yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court, to show that the testatrix had not been unduly influenced in making Dr. Searles and his family legatees, receiving the bulk of her estate.

Peter Fallon, a youth of seventeen, charged with snatching a pocket-book containing $5 from Maria Mannon, of No. 220 West Fourteenth street, while that lady was walking on Fourteenth street, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Patrick Dunn was charged with highway robbery, in having, on the 7th of April, assaulted John Fitzmaurice in the liquor saloon, No. 27 Greenwich street, taking from him by violence a watch and $3 in money. The evidence showed that Dunn's offense was no more robbery than it was murder, and District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of assault and battery. The Recorder sent the prisoner to the Penitentiary for one year.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, the following prisoners were arraigned and pleaded guilty to attempts: James Smith, charged with stealing clothing valued at $25, from Robert Beresland, of No. 123 Eighth avenue; Arthur M. Simpson, charged with the larceny of $25 from the till in Andrew J. Maxon's candy store, No. 491 Broadway; Andrew Hutchinson, charged with breaking into the dyeing establishment of Joseph Price, No. 54 Baxter street; and Alexandre Marshall, charged with a larceny from the person of a sailor named Martin Burns. Smith, Simpson, and Hutchinson were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and Marshall for one year.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Edward Howard and Maggie Carroll were held for trial by Judge Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, for attempting to steal a piece of cloth valued at $47, from the clothing store No. 411 Fourth avenue.

Jacob Morris and Nathan Strick, two servants in the employment of Celaus D. Favor, No. 50 West Fourteenth street, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing over $300 worth of jewelry from their employer. The property stolen consisted of a gold watch and chain, a pair of opera glasses, several gold lockets, and a pair of gold bracelets. Jacob confessed that he stole the property, and gave it to his fellow servant, Nathan, to pawn. The latter denied all knowledge of the robbery, but both were held.

THE TAX ON BANKING CAPITAL.

THE JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN THE CASES OF THE TAX OF ONE-TWENTY-FOURTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON BANK CAPITAL AFFIRMED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following is the full opinion, as delivered by Associate Justice Field, in the Supreme Court, in the capital-tax cases:

No. 539.—*Joshua F. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue, plaintiff in error, vs. Luther C. Clark, John D. Maxwell, David Crawford, George C. Clark, and H. E. Dodge.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

No. 540.—*Joshua F. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank Work and George Woodcock.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

The term "capital" employed by a banker in the business of banking, in the 110th section of the Revenue act of July 13, 1866, does not include moneys borrowed by him from time to time temporarily in the ordinary course of his business. It applies only to the property or moneys of the banker set apart from other uses, and permanently invested in the business.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court.

The 110th section of the Revenue act of the United States, as amended on the 13th of July, 1866, (14 Statutes at Large, 136,) enacts "that there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per centum each month * * * upon the capital stock of any bank, association, company, or corporation, and on the capital employed by any person in the business of banking beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds." And the seventy-ninth section of the same act, as amended, declares "that every incorporated or other bank, and every person, firm, or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order; or where moneys is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, or bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes; or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount, or for sale, shall be regarded as a bank or as a banker." (14 Statutes at Large, 115.) During the years 1869 and 1870 the plaintiffs were bankers within the meaning of this statute, doing business in the City of New-York, under the name of Clark, Dodge & Co.; and at various times between the 1st of April, 1869, and the 1st of February, 1870, they made returns, as required by law, to the assessor of Internal Revenue for the district, of the amount of their fixed capital employed in banking, and of the amount of moneys deposited with them by their customers. The Assessor required more than this; he insisted, against the objection of the plaintiffs, that all moneys borrowed by them from time to time and temporarily, in the ordinary course of their business, formed a part of their capital, employed in the business of banking, and were subject to the tax imposed upon capital under the section cited. He accordingly assessed a tax upon the several amounts that fell within the duties mentioned, as part of the capital of the company. The defendant was at the time Collector of Internal Revenue in the district, and as such officer enforced the payment of the taxes thus assessed, amounting to over $3,000. The plaintiffs protested at the time against the legality of the assessment, and appealed from the decision of the Assessor to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Failing to obtain any rescission of the assessment or restitution of the moneys paid, they brought the present action for their recovery.

The cause was tried by the court without the intervention of a jury by stipulation of the parties, under the recent act of Congress. The court found the facts we have stated, but with greater fullness of detail, and held that the moneys thus temporarily borrowed by the plaintiffs in the course of their business was not capital of the company employed in the business of banking, and was not, therefore, liable to assessment as part of such capital, and that the assessment and collection of the tax was, therefore, illegal and unauthorized. The court accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs. To review that judgment the case is brought here on writ of error. As appears from this statement of the case, the only question for determination relates to the meaning to be given to the term capital in the 110th section of the Revenue Act. The term is not there used in any technical sense, but in its natural and ordinary signification. And it is capital not merely of individuals, but of corporations and associations, which is subject to the tax in question. When used with respect to the property of a corporation or association the term has a settled meaning; it applies only to the property or means contributed by the stockholders as the fund or basis for the business or enterprise for which the corporation or association was formed. As to individuals the term does not embrace temporary loans, though the moneys borrowed be directly appropriated in their business or undertakings. And when used with respect to the property of individuals in any particular business, the term has substantially the same import; it then means the property taken from other investments or uses and set apart for and invested in the special business, and in the increase of which property beyond expenditures incurred in its use consists the profits made in the business. It does not, any more than when used with respect to corporations, embrace temporary loans made in the regular course of business. As very justly observed by the Circuit Judge, it would not satisfy the demands of common honesty if a man engaged in business of any kind, being asked the amount of capital employed in his business, should include in his reply all the sums which, in the conduct of his business, he had borrowed and had not yet returned. There is no difference in the business of banking as conducted by individuals from the business as conducted by corporations, which would warrant any different meaning to be given to the term capital in the two cases. Nor can any good reason be stated why a distinction should be made between banking corporations and individual bankers in this respect. Independently of these considerations, there would be great difficulty in administering the law upon the theory that moneys temporarily borrowed are to be treated as capital, and taxable as such. The amounts borrowed from time to time must necessarily vary, and, if they are treated as additions to the capital, the aggregate amount of the capital must be constantly changing. It would, therefore, be necessary for the assessors of the Government, in order to determine the capital to be taxed every month, to average the sums borrowed, and in adopting any such course they would be obliged to interpolate into the statute the word average, which was stricken out by the amendment of 1866. We are satisfied that the term, as used in the statute, was intended to embrace only the fixed capital employed in the business of banking, as distinguished from deposits and temporary loans made in the regular course of business, and that no distinction is to be made in this respect between the capital of individual bankers and of banking corporations.

It is undoubtedly true, as stated by the Attorney General, that capital used in the business of banking is none the less so because it is borrowed. The mere fact that the money permanently invested in the business is borrowed does not alter its character as capital. The question here is whether money not thus permanently invested, but borrowed temporarily in the ordinary course of business to meet an emergency, is capital. We are clear that the term does not, either in common acceptation or within the meaning of the statute, embrace loans of that character. After controversies had arisen as to the interpretation to be given to the statute upon the question at issue in this case between bankers and the Government, Congress passed the act of 1872, defining the meaning of the terms "capital employed," in the 110th section, and enacted that they "shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day in the usual course of business from any person not a partner of, or interested in, the said bank, association or firm." This enactment was evidently intended to remove any doubt previously existing as to the meaning of the statute and declare its true construction and meaning. Had it been intended to apply only to cases subsequently arising, it would undoubtedly have so provided in terms. Judgment affirmed.

No. 540.—*Joshua F. Bailey, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank Work & Co., defendants in error.*—This case involves the same question which was considered and determined in the case of Bailey vs. Clark et al., just decided, and upon the authority of that case the judgment is affirmed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 218—*New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company vs. Pollard and wife.*—Error to the Circuit Court for New-Jersey.—This was an action by Pollard and wife against the Transportation Company to recover damages for alleged injuries sustained by Mrs. Pollard in the course of transportation as a passenger from Philadelphia to Jersey City. The action was caused by a sudden jerk of the car while Mrs. Pollard was engaged in combing and braiding her child's hair, (standing between two seats,) preparatory to leaving a Pullman palace car, by which she was so thrown against the arm of the seat next to the aisle as to strike the extremity of the back bone and injure her spine. After the evidence was in motion for non-suit was made, on the ground that Mrs. Pollard's standing in the car, as stated, was such contributary negligence on her part as would preclude a recovery. The motion was overruled, and the court charged that if the jury believed that Mrs. Pollard was in the exercise of reasonable care and caution in what she was doing at the time of the accident it was such proof of the company's negligence as would throw the onus of proof upon it to show that it had performed its whole duty, and was not guilty of negligence. It was also charged that the company were bound to use the best precautions and improvements in known practical use to secure the safety of their passengers. The court also admitted the deposition of Mrs. Pollard, taken *de bene esse*, as evidence in the case. The verdict was for the plaintiffs, and it is here contended that the refusal of the motion for non-suit was error, and that the charge of the court was also erroneous in casting the burden of proof upon the road, as the rule of law is that proper caution on the part of the plaintiff will not establish the negligence of the defendants in such a case. There must be affirmative proof of the negligence of the defendants. It is also maintained that the deposition of Mrs. Pollard was improperly admitted; that she being a party to the suit, her testimony could be taken only in the presence of the court.

There was also a question in the case as to the liability of the company for not having adopted the Miller buffer, and it is said that it was error for the court to leave to the jury the question of negligence on this point.

J. W. Scudder for plaintiff in error, Albert A. Abbott for defendants.

No. 227.—*Fox et al. vs. Gardiner.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—The plaintiffs in error, under the partnership name of Fox & Howard, were railroad contractors on a portion of the Chicago and North-western Railway. One Young was a subcontractor, and the contract between them provided for payments to be made to Young upon the monthly estimate of the engineer for the work during the preceding month, reserving fifteen per cent. from each estimate until the completion of the work. The payments were to be made to the laborers so far as due, and the balance to Young. Young becoming a bankrupt, his assignee sought to recover the amount of orders accepted by the plaintiffs in error, drawn by Young, the allegation being that they made the acceptances with full knowledge of the insolvency, and with intent to give a preference fraudulent under the Bankrupt Act. The principal error assigned is, that the court erred in declining to charge that the insolvency of Young constituted no ground for the plaintiffs to decline to accept his orders or to pay them.

Caulfield and Merrick for plaintiffs in error, W. H. Vilas for defendants.

SWINDLED BY A CHINAMAN.

A Hong Kong correspondent relates the following incident that occurred not long since at Shanghai: "An American foundry-master there wanted to purchase a lot of coal, and a Chinaman offered to sell him a heap of some thirty tons which he had in a yard close by. The buyer looked at it and examined some lumps, and at last bought it. The coal burnt all right the first day, but on the next the foreman came to his master and said that, do what he would, he could not make the coal burn. He and the engineer had raked it and poked it, and shoveled and stirred it, but the more they poked the worse the fires got. It turned out that the ingenious swindler had bought a lot of stone rubbish, chips of granite, bits of brick, &c., a few days before, and had converted this by the aid of a little Chinese blacking and a few tons of coal dust, into a very passable imitation of native coal, putting some four or five tons of real coal on the outside of the heap! As coal was selling at $16 per ton, he made about $400 by the transaction."

SEIZURE OF OPIUM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Among the freight which was landed from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Great Republic, at San Francisco on the 7th inst., were eighty cases marked "oil," and invoiced in the Custom-house as such. On examination, it was discovered that twenty-eight of the cases contained fifty pounds of opium each, and they were seized for violation of the revenue laws. The twenty-eight cases contained 1,666 pounds of the drug, which, valued at the lowest market price, $15 per pound, amounted to $24,990. It is said that the Custom-house officers who made the seizure will be entitled, under the new law, to one-half the amount realized. The opium was consigned to a wealthy Chinese firm in San Francisco.

MASTODON BONES FOUND.

A letter from Spiceland, Ind., says that as men were lately at work digging a ditch on the lands of John W. Griffin, in that place, they found in a marsh several bones of the "Mastodon." Six teeth belonging to the lower jaw were found in almost perfect condition. They also found part of the jawbone, and the bones belonging to one leg and foot. Further explorations will be made at once, and it is expected other specimens will be found. The animal is supposed to have been a small one, as some of the teeth weigh only three pounds.

AN OPPORTUNITY AVAILED OF.

A curious law in New-Hampshire is that where there are 350 persons residing in unsettled sections they can form themselves into a town and elect a Representative to the Legislature, a result of which was, that at the recent State election a gang of 700 laborers on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad divided and formed two towns, and, with less than ninety voters, elected two Democratic Representatives, one of them being but twenty-two years of age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

FOR MAY:

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

NOW READY. CONTAINING:

1. UP THE PARANA AND IN PARAGUAY. Two Papers. I. Illustrated.
2. THREE FEATHERS. Part 10. WILLIAM BLACK.
3. CAMP-FIRE LYRICS. I. Camp—In Three Lights. EDWARD KEARSLEY.
4. OVERWORKED WOMEN. ALEXANDER DELMAR.
5. SPRING JOY. EMMA LAZARUS.
6. HOW LADY LOUISA MOOR AMUSED HERSELF. The author of "Blindpits."
7. WALPURGIS NIGHT. W. W. YOUNG.
8. FREDERIC LEMAITRE. WIRT SIKES.
9. THE SONG-WIND. JAMES MADISON THOMPSON.
10. NORTHWARD TO HIGH ASIA. FRANK VINCENT, Jr.
11. BEHIND THEIR FANS. From the French of Gustave Droz. T. S. PERRY.
12. A MODERN ART-WORKSHOP IN UMBRIA. T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.
13. A STORY OF AMERICAN CHIVALRY. E.
14. WILLIAM, EARL OF SHELBURNE. W. D. R.
15. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.—Society in Paris.—National Forms of Greeting—Seasonable Reading—Letters of a Princess—A Hint for the Centennial.
16. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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35 cents per number; $4 per year. Specimen numbers, with Premium List, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1875.

The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on MONDAY, April 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for office s of the association will be held. Polls to be open from 8 to 9 o'clock. By order,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 252 8th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES FOR ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY. PATENTED MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT A SPECIALTY.

The buildings are all new and first-class, and divided in separate compartments.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 384 3D AV.

Branch offices, No. 1 East 23d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED.—A BANKER WITH A Capital, conservative and safe business, well established, desires a party of similar business views and of irreproachable character to join him, with a capital of about $50,000. Address CONSERVATIVE BANKER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, and an interview will be arranged.

$600 TO $800.—WANTED—A BUSINESS man with the above amount to take half interest in a well established firm; good business; immense profits; investigation solicited.

T. JOHNSON, No. 367 West 34th st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WOOD-YARD and planing mill, with everything complete, doing a good business; for sale at a bargain. Inquire of J. W. BUTLER, No. 253 Cherry st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 23d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. R. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKEBL, 111 South st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, A RUSSIA-LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing about four dollars, a trunk-key, and some other small articles. Whoever will return the key to waiting-maid at Hudson River Depot, 30th st., may keep the money for their trouble.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL BLACK DOG; short ears, long tail, a small streak of white between the fore legs. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 20 East 17th st.

LOST—A CARD CASE, CONTAINING SUNDRY tippers, and Morris and Essex commutation ticket No. 473. A suitable reward will be paid for return of same to No. 108 Water st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 8:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pitts

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Ohio & Miss	27⅞	700	Union Pacific	71
2000	d	28	3000	do	71⅛
700	W. Union	85. 77⅞	500	do	71⅛
400	do	s3. 77⅞	2100	do	71⅛
100	do	b3. 77⅞	300	do	c. 71⅜
600	do	77⅞	1100	do	s3. 71⅜
200	Tel. & Wabash	15⅜	500	do	b3. 71⅜
100	do	15¾	500	do	c. 71⅜
200	Pacific Mail	43¾	3000	do	71⅝
200	do	43⅞	500	do	c. 71⅝
200	do	43	1000	do	b3. 71⅝
1100	do	42⅞	500	do	71⅝
1300	do	s3. 43	1900	do	71⅝
600	do	43⅛	800	do	71⅝
400	do	43¼	200	do	71⅝
100	do	b3. 43¼	600	do	71⅝
2500	Erie Railway	32	100	do	c. 71⅝
1700	do	31⅞	500	Lake Shore	74
600	do	31⅝	100	do	73⅞
8900	do	31⅞	100	do	c. 74
700	do	s3. 31⅝	100	do	s3. 73⅞
1100	do	31⅝	100	do	73⅞
700	do	78⅜	120	Morris & Essex	100¼
100	do	c. 78⅜	100	Pac. R. of Mo	b.c. 48⅝
200	do	b3. 78⅜	60	do	48¾
2000	do	31⅝	100	St. L. I. M. & S.	42
100	P.M.S.S.Co	b.c. c. 43⅜	100	Chi. & Alton	b.c. 103⅜
1400	do	43¼	20	do	103⅜
1500	do	43⅜	5	Chi. & Pt	b.c. 109½
800	do	43⅜	200	H. & St. Jo	b.c. 27⅝
300	do	43⅜	500	Ohio & Miss	b.c. 27⅞
200	do	43⅜	200	do	s3. 27⅞
100	do	s3. 43⅜	600	do	c. 28
16	Erie Rail. Pf.	b.c. 40	400	do	b3. 28
200	Reus. & Saratoga	111			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, old,		700	Erie Railway	31⅝
	X Coupon	55	300	do	31⅝
20 000	Cen. Pac. loan	93⅜	600	do	31⅝
	Josquin sch	87⅜	300	do	b3. 31⅝
10,000	D.L.& W. Con.	115¾	800	do	31⅝
2,000	U.Pac. 1st M.	99¼	100	do	s3. 31⅝
10,000	U. P. Sink. Fd.	93¾	100	do	b30. 31⅞
1,000	do	b3. 93	1100	do	31⅞
5,000	B. H. & L. 1st.	28	100	Lake Shore	s3. 73⅞
200	A. & Pac. Tel.	25¾	100	do	b10. 73⅞
200	do	25¾	200	Panama	73⅞
300	do	25⅜	1000	Union Pacific	72¼
600	West. Union, b3.	78⅛	300	do	b3. 72⅜
500	do	78⅜	600	do	s3. 72⅜
200	Quicksilver	20⅞	100	do	72⅜
100	Pacific Mail	43⅛	200	do	72⅜
200	do	s3. 43⅜	1100	do	s3. 72
200	do	43⅜	75	Mar. L. & M. pf.	b3.
200	do	s3. 43⅜	25	New-Jersey Com	113
1300	do	43⅜	100	Toledo & Wab	15¼
50	Del. Lack. & Wes	114⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	119¾	$25,000 U. S. 10-40, R. 115¼
			6,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81. 121⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	Tenn. 6s, old ex-coup	55½	600 W. U. Tel. b. c. 78⅜
5,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	101¾	2000 do c. 78
2,000	do	101¾	500 do s3. 78⅜
10,000	C. Pac. 1st San Joaquin B.	88	1000 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 43⅜
$6,000	Pac. 1st M.	93¾	300 Erie Railway. b3. 31⅝
5,000	U. Pac. S. F.	93⅜	300 do s3. 31⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. con.	91¾	600 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 73⅞
10,000	C. & N. W. con.		100 do 74¼
24,000	do	85⅜	100 Panama R. R. b. c. 127
19,000	do	86	200 Ill. Central b. c. 102¾
7,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	103	700 Unio. Pac. b. c. s3. 72
2,000	O. & M. con. 6s	98	100 do 72⅜
5,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	88⅞	300 do 72
6,000	D.& H. Coup. 7s, '94	105¾	500 do b3. 72⅜
4,000	do	105⅜	200 do c. 72⅜
20,000	N. J. C. 1st, con.	110	100 do b3. 72⅜
5,000	L. S. 1st con.	99¾	200 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 44⅝
15,000	M. & St. P. 7s, con.	85	500 do s3. 72⅜
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	108¾	400 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 44¾
1,000	Chic. & Alton.	103	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 103⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	104¾	200 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 44⅝
3,000	U. Pac. S. F.	93	100 do 44⅝
4,000	do	93¾	100 do 44⅜
8,000	C. & I. C. 1st	93¾	100 Del. Lac. & West. 114
2,000	W. Pac. bds.	95½	200 Chi. & Alton. R. R. 103½
3,000	P. R. of Mo. 2d.	79½	50 Chic. & Alton. R. R. 103½
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	82	100 Cons. Coal b. c. 45½
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	61	100 Morris & Ess. R. R. 100⅜
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	70½	100 Atl. & P. T. b. c. 26
1,000	C. & N. W. con.	91¾	100 do 100⅛
2000	do	85¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	Cen. Pac. San Joaquin B.	88	500 Erie Preferred 42½
1,000	U. Pac. 1st M.	99¼	800 Lake Shore 73⅞
1,000	North Mo. 1st.	86¾	200 do s3. 73¾
2,000	do	86	200 do 73¾
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	43⅞	1000 Union Pacific 72
100	do	7½	500 do 72⅛
200	Quicksilver	20⅞	1000 do 72⅛
600	Western Union	78⅛	1000 do 72⅜
2300	do	78	50 do 72¼
100	do	84. 77⅞	500 do b3. 72⅜
200	do	b3. 78	500 do 72⅜
500	Pacific Mail	43¾	1100 do 72⅜
200	do	s3. 43⅜	200 North-west 44¾
700	Erie Railway	31⅛	200 St. Paul 38½
100	do	31⅛	200 Toledo & Wab 15
1500	do	31⅜	200 do 15⅛
1600	do	b3. 31⅛	25 Ft. Wayne 96¾
50	Del. Lack. & Wes	114⅜	100 C., C. & I. C. 6⅜

FRIDAY, April 16—P. M.

The day in financial circles was principally noted for a general improvement in all classes of securities, the undertone of the stock market having been particularly firm throughout. Prices advanced ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., generally speaking; but in the cases of Panama and Union Pacific there was an improvement of 2¼ and 1¼ ₱ cent., respectively, the former rising from 125 to 127¼, and the latter from 71¼ to 72½. At one time the last-named reacted to 72, but a complete recovery ensued in the final dealings. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was steadier, and sold at 114@114⅜. Illinois Central was firm at 102⅛@102¾, and Pittsburg at 92⅜. Pacific Mail opened at 43¼, declined to 42⅞, and advanced to 43½, at which closing sales were effected. Erie was strong at the opening at 31⅞@32, but the improvement was susequently lost, and the last sales were at 31⅜@31½. The other fluctuations were very slight and call for no comment. The transactions to-day footed up 116,000 shares, of which 39,200 were in Union Pacific, 27,600 in Erie, 15,900 in Western Union, and 11,300 in Pacific Mail. The transfer books of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company were closed to-day.

There is no change to report in the money market. The offerings of capital were large throughout the day, and call loans closed at 2@2½ ₱ cent. During the morning hours there was some business at 3@3½ ₱ cent., and a few exceptional transactions at 4 ₱ cent. Discounts continue easy and prime grades are in demand at 5 to 7 ₱ cent.

The London market was again easier for discounts, which were reported to-day at 2 3-16 ₱ cent. for three months' bills, the Bank of England having gained £5,000 bullion on balance. Consols were strong at an advance of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent., closing at 93⅜@93¾ for money, and at 93¾@93⅞ for the account. American securities were without important change, 1865s, old, closing at 107¼, and new 5s at 102¼@102⅜, both ex coupon; 1867s at 108@108⅛, and 10-40s at 103½@103⅝. Erie steady at 28. The sterling exchange market was steady at $4 86@$4 86½ for long and $4 90 for demand bills, on a small business. The asking rates remain at $4 87 and $4 90¼. The sales of gold were chiefly at 115⅛, the closing price. The extreme quotations were 115 and 115¼, but the dealings were limited at these figures. On gold loans the rates were flat—1 to 3 ₱ cent. per annum, and 1-64 ₱ diem for borrowing. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow are $100,000 gold coin. The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $1,907,721, and the amount marketed $2,096,288.

Government bonds were steady, on a less active volume of business, than yesterday. Railroad bonds were firm, with a further advance in many cases. The various Pacific issues were in demand, and Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced ¾ ₱ cent., selling at 93@93¼. A large business was also done in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon, gold, at 85½@86. C., C. and I. C. Firsts rose to 52, and Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts declined to 28. State bonds were dull, with a decline in Tennessee old, ex coupon, from 55 to 54½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$457,589 00
Gold payments	71,965 13
Gold balance	59,304,030 54
Currency receipts	422,982 49
Currency payments	433,358 50
Currency balance	43,023,369 29
Customs	421,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. 5s, '81, Coupon	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, '62, Coupon	118¾	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Coupon	121⅝	121¾
American Gold	115⅜	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½	$4 86@$4 86⅝
New-York Central	101⅞	102
Rock Island	103⅜	103½
Pacific Mail	43¼	43½
St. Paul	38⅝	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	58	58½
Western Union	77⅜	78
Union Pacific	71⅜	72½
Lake Shore	73⅞	73¾
Wabash	15⅜	15⅝
North-western	44⅜	44½
North-western Preferred	57	57
Delaware & Lackawanna	114	114⅛
New-Jersey Central	113⅛	113⅜
Panama	122½	127¼
Erie	31⅛	31⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	28	27⅞
C., C. & I. C	6¾	6⅝
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	102	200
Erie	32	31⅜	27,600
Lake Shore	74	73⅜	5,300
Wabash	15⅜	15	1,500
North-western	44⅜	44⅛	3,000
North-western Preferred	57	57	300
Rock Island	103⅝	103½	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅝	38½	2,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	58½	58½	100
Pittsburg	93⅜	92⅜	150
Del., Lack. & Western	114¼	113¾	550
Illinois Central	102⅜	101½	200
Union Pacific	72½	71¼	39,250
C., C. & Ind. Central	6⅜	6⅜	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27½	27	400
Ohio & Mississippi	28	27⅜	3,400
Missouri Pacific	43¾	43¾	150
Panama	127¼	125	500
Western Union	78¼	77⅜	15,900
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	26	25¾	
Pacific Mail	43½	42⅞	11,300
Quicksilver	21	20⅞	100
Mariposa	7	6	200
Mariposa Preferred	6	6	200
Iron Mountain	92½	92½	100
Consolidation Coal	46	45½	200
Total sales			116,000

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	120¾	121¼	5-20s, '65, n.c.	120⅞	120⅞
6s, '81, r	120⅞	121⅜	5-20s, '67, r	121¼	121⅜
6s, '81, c	122¾	123¼	5-20s, '67, c	121⅝	121⅞
5-20s, '62, r	115¾		5-20s, '68, r	121¼	121⅜
5-20s, '62, c	118½	118⅝	5-20s, '68, c	121¾	121⅞
5-20s, '64, r	116⅛	116⅜	10-40s, r	103⅛	103⅜
5-20s, '64, c	119⅝	119⅞	10-40s, c	116¼	116½
5-20s, '65, r	116½	117	5s, '81, r	115½	115⅝
5-20s, '65, c	121¾	122	5s, '81, c	116½	116⅝
5-20s, '65, n. r	120⅜	120¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $14,000 for interest and $35,500 for called bonds.

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$76,515,992
Currency balances	4,478,028
Gold exchanges	6,617,811
Gold balances	969,335

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$29,223,000
Gold balances	936,484
Currency balances	1,079,249

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S.	10	N. Y. 5s, Gold L.	76.110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20½
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	10	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20½
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J., & J.	50
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	50
Connecticut 6s	100	N. C. 6s, do C. & F. J. & J.	38
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	90	N. C. 6s, do C. & F. A. & O.	38
Indiana 5s	90	N. C. F'd'g act, '66.	12
Illinois coup. 6s, '77-1901		N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1.	4
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-1901		N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2.	3½
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.	3½
Kentucky 6s	101	Ohio 6s, '75	101¼
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	35	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	35	Ohio 6s, '86	108
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	South Carolina 6s	31½
Michigan 6s, '83	103	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	31½
Michigan 7s, '90	110	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	31
Missouri 6s, due '75-'90	105½	S. C. 6s, F'd'g act.	31
Missouri 6s, due '76-1890	105¾	S. C. 6s, L. C. '79, J. & J.	31
Missouri 6s, due '77.	99	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O	31
Missouri 6s, due '78.	99	S. C. 7s, of '88.	31
Missouri 6s, due '79.	99	S. C. Non-F. bds.	6
Missouri 6s, due '80.	99	Tennessee 6s, old.	54
Mo. 7s, due '87-'95.	99½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	74
Mo. L. bs, due '81-'91	99½	Tenn. 6s, n. bds. ex coup.	53¾
Mo. Asy. or U., due '92.	99	Tenn. 6s, new series.	53½
Han. & St. Jo., due '75.	100½	Virginia 6s, old.	34
Han. & St. Jo., due '76.	100½	Va. 6s, new obs., '66, '34	
N. Y. Reg't b'y L'n.	107	Va. 6s, new bds.	50
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n. '75.	110	Va. 6s, Consd. bonds.	60
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n '77.	110	Va. 6s, ex matu'd cou.	55
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n '78.	110	Va. 6s, Consd, 2d ser.	42
N. Y. 6s, Gold L'n '91.	115	Va. 6s, Defered bds.	9½
N. Y. 5s, Gold L'n '75.	110		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st.	110	Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100½
Albany & Sus. 2d	104½	Buffalo & Erie n. bds.	100½
B., H. & Erie, guar.	30	Buff. & State Line 7s	132
C. & Ohio, ex. coup.	36	Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st.	85
Chic. & Alton 1st	113	Lake Shore Div. bds.	100½
Chic. & Alton In	103	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103
Chic. & Alton 2d	90	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	101½
Chic. & Mo. 1st guar.	90	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	93¾
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	100	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	105
C., R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	113½	Mich. Cen. C. 7s.	1902 104
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	105	M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	110
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	108½	N. J. C. Southern 1st 7s.	99
Cen. of N. J., 1st, N.	111	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100
Cen. of N. J., con.	105¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	101⅝
Cen. of N. J., con. c.	111½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	109
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs'n.	98
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	108¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.	101⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, 7-3-10, 9 ₱.	100½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, C. 1876.	101
M. & St. P. 1st, L. n. C. D.	87	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. C.	113½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	74	M. & St. P. 1st R.	112¼
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	76	Hud. R. 7s, 2d. S. F.	105
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	74	M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	74
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	83	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, 1875.	103
Mil. & St. P. 1st, con.	73½	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	113
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	70½	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg'd.	112
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103	North Missouri 1st.	86¼
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	100	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	98⅜
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	91	Ohio & Miss. 2d	75½
Chic. & N. W. E. bs.	83	Cen. Pac. G. B.	99⅜
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98½	C. P., San Joaquin B.	85¾
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	85	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	89
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	105	C. P., State Aid Bds	109
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	103¼	Union Pacific 1st.	99½
Peninsula 1st Con.	96½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	96¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	93¾	Union Pac. S. F.	93¼
C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	108	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	93
Del., L. & West. 2d.	119	P. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	101½
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	115	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	110
Morris & Essex 1st.	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	105½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	103½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	99
Erie 1st Ext.	107	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	47
Erie 1st, '70.	101	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	52
Erie 3d 7s, '83.	99½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	87⅜
Erie 4th 7s, '80.	96½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	54
Long Dock bds.	104½	Alton & T. H. 2d, pref	89
Han. & St. Jo. 1. G.	107	Alton & T. H. 2d inc	77½
Hub. & S. C. 2d D.	100	Tol., F. & W. E. D.	103
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	83½	Tol., F. & W., D.	53
Ind., B. & West. 1st.	27	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	82
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c.	21½	T. & W., 1st, S. L. div.	61
M. So. & N. I. S. F.	7 ₱ c. 107¾	Toledo & W. 2d.	55
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107	T. & W., Cons. Con.	41
Cleve. & Tol. new bds.	101½	Han. & N. 1st.	40
Clev., P. & Ash. old bs.	102	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.	79
Clev., P. & Ash., n. bds.	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	52½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	152	Market	121
American Exchange	119	Mechanics'	144
Chemical	1600	Mechanics' & Trad's	130
City	300	Mercantile	108
Citizens	125	Merchants'	132
Commerce	119	Metropolitan	133
Continental	93½	Nassau	107
Corn Exchange	127	New-York	131½
First National	200	N. Y. Nat. Ex	100
Fourth National	98½	North America	102½
Gallatin National	128	Oriental	172
German American	92½	Pacific	163
Greenwich	215	Park	146
Grocers'	101½	People's	140
Hanover	98	Phenix	97
Importers' & Trad's	195	Republic	99
Irving	130	State of New-York	113
Manhattan	152	Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Rickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104½	
City 6s, new	106	106⅛
Camden & Amboy Railroad	129¾	130½
Pennsylvania Railroad	55½	55⅝
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅞	64
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43⅝
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	22¼	22⅜
Northern Central Railroad	32¼	32⅜
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 16, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	174	Lead, pigs	290
Broom-corn, bales	50	Leather, Sides	12,436
Cotton, bales	1,380	Resin, bbls	270
Dried Fruit, pks	27	Spirits Turp., bbls	14
Eggs, bbls	2,099	Pea-nuts, bags	261
Flour, bbls	9,126	Oil-cake, bags	1,582
Meal, bbls	200	Beef, pks	866
Meal, bags	1,235	Pork, pks	1,660
Wheat, bushels	54,260	Cut-meats, pks	637
Corn, bushels	24,600	Lard, tcs	1,342
Oats, bushels	10,000	Butter, pks	1,519
Malt, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pks	198
Barley, bushels	500	Stearine, pks	71
Peas, bushels	900	Tallow, pks	35
Grass-seed, bags	142	Skins, bales	7
Hops, bales	36	Tobacco, hhds	112
Hides, No	197	Tobacco, pks	739
Hides, bdls	43	Whisky, bbls	916

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been a fairly active business reported in the leading kinds of stock, which have been generally quoted firm as to values. City manufacturers report a more satisfactory inquiry for fine goods. Through the auction rooms, liberal transactions are being marketed, but at irregular and generally low figures. A modern e call is noted for calfskin goods at unaltered quotations.

BRICKS.—Have been in fair demand, for prompt use, with values, in most instances, comparatively well supported. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, (nominal,) $3@3 50; Jersey, $6 50; Haverstraw, (nominal,) $7 25@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$55 ₱ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE.—The general market has been quoted very strong, though not remarkably active, the confident views of holders checking operations. The steam-ship Mennon's cargo of 20,209 bags Rio, which was brought on the market this afternoon, attracted considerable attention from othe trade. Sales were made from this arrival of 2,000 bags at 19½c. for fair cargoes ₱ gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds have been in fair request, with sales reported of 5,000 bags Maracaibo within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 18¼c. @19c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, at 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c.; choice, 20¾c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@19c.; gold; Java invoices, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 20½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17¾c.@20c., San Domingo, 16c.@16¼c. ₱ lb. gold.

COPPER.—The demand has been noted for early delivery, chiefly on export account, at steady prices. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 3,239 bales, (of which 3,112 bales were on last account,) including 222 bales to shippers, 377 bales to spinners, 400 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. And subsequently further purchases were reported for export on quoted rates, including one lot of 800 bales and another of 400 bales. A moderately active movement has been reported for forward delivery, opening 1c. lower under the less favorable foreign advices, but closing unchanged, influenced, in part, by the more confident export inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bales, of which 6,500 bales were on last evening and 13,500 bales to-day, with a further more or less active movement, more firmly, but closing easier at the close. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels, at 90c.@93c. for new mixed Western, in store and afloat, mostly at 92c.@93c. for good mixed to prime, and 90c. for fair average stock, in store, closing at 92c.@92½c. for very good to prime, afloat; 92c.@93c. for new Yellow Western; 92c. in port for new White do., and 94c. for White Southern, in store.... Old Mixed Western Corn dull; quoted nominally at 94c., in store.....Rye and Peas without important alteration.....Barley quoted about steady with a moderately active inquiry, sales have been reported since our last of 10,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 50; 1,500 bushels good do., at $1 40 ₱ bushel.....Of Barley Malt 3,000 bushels poor Canada reported sold at 90c. afloat, on which 40 ₱ cent. has been in better request on local trade account, at a shade firmer prices, with sales reported of 64,000 bushels at 75c.@76c. for poor to choice mixed Western, mainly at 75½c. for Chicago, in store, and 75c.@75½c. for stock afloat; 74½c.@77½c. for poor to very choice White Western, of old lots, and 76c., in part, for about fair White State ₱ bushel.....Feed has been in rather more demand, and quoted at from $24@$29 ₱ ton, with very choice Sharps as high as $31.....Bale Hay has been very steady and quoted at one hundred for shipping grades, at 65c.@75c. for good to choice, and reaching quantities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 6oc.@7oc. Rye Straw continues very quiet, within the range of nom 55c.@ 80c., for long rye.

HARDWARE.—There has been a fairly active movement noted in this line, in good part in response to mail orders, at firm prices for most kinds of stock. Foreign goods continue to be quoted rather quiet.

HEMP.—Has been very slow of sale on the basis of previous quotations. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 200 bales have been made at 2½c., currency, time. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.; clean Russian, $222@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $240@$280; Undressed do., $180 @$190 currency; Jute Butts at 2 3-16c.@2 5-16c., gold, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HIDES.—Have been attracting less attention, with values, however, generally quoted steady; 900 Texas Kips sold on private terms.

HOPS.—The home trade inquiry has been fair, on somewhat improved basis as to prices. Little export call has been noted. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 30c.@40c, and fancy up to 45c.; New-York, low to rair, new, 30c.@36c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@30c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@28c.; Pacific all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 88 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1874, 16,887 bales, against 18,887 bales to the same period in 1873-4. Of Foreign the week's receipts have been 1,000 bales, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER.—A fairly active demand has been noted for Laths at our rates, with Eastern quoted from yard (in lots) at $1 75@$2, and afloat at $1 ⁷⁵ ₱ 1,000.....Lime has been in more request, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State, nominally $1 25@ $1 50 ₱ bbl; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 75; Roman, (nominally,) $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl.....The Lumber trade has been much more satisfactory as to the volume of dealings. Shipping stock has been more sought after and quoted decidedly stronger in price. The demand for stock for building purposes in the local market has been good, but generally at low figures. Hardwoods are selling with more freedom in most instances. Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$21 for lots to order, and $17@$19 for cargoes: Southern Pine, $20@$26; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Back Walnut, $85@$150, with extra wide stock quoted much higher; Shingles within the range of $5@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17 @$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER.—A moderately active demand has been noted for most descriptions, prices remaining essentially as last quoted. The assortment is comparatively good. The week's receipts have been 52,272 sides and 1,843 bales; exports, 13,200 Sides, including 11,000 sides to England.

METALS.—Ingot Copper has been in good demand at firmer prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22½c., cash, ₱ lb. Offerings unusually lighter. Sales 350,000 lb. at 22½c. for prompt, and 22½c. for early May delivery. Copper products have been in fair request, in a jobbing way, with new Sheathing quoted steady at 28c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ lb.....The iron trade shows very little animation. The demand in most instances has been confined to lots wanted for prompt use. Prices have been without important change. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $32@$33; Glengarnock, $36; Coltness, $36@$38; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50 @$28 50; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@ $52, currency, at the works; old Rails, $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $34 50@$35 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia She

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 16, the legal sale by James M. Miller of eight lots on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, being adjourned to the 23d inst.; and the legal sale of E. A. Lawrence & Co., of leasehold property on West Fifty-fifth street, east of Ninth avenue, being also postponed. The brown-stone-front house No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street, offered by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was withdrawn upon a bid of $8,50).

We desire to call special attention to the proposed sale, on Tuesday of next week, the 20th inst., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the very valuable property on Fifth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street, known as Dr. Ha'l's Church; also to sale by same firm, on same day, of desirable building lots on Broadway, at Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales are as follows:

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together 1 size 75.7 by 94, on Avenue A, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, and four lots, together forming a plot 100.11 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

By ——, auctioneer, on the premises, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Woodworth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 208, with a three-story frame house, a marble yard, sheds, &c., thereon, located on the Boston road, east side, adjoining lot of the late John Balcom, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 15.

Amity st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Laurens st., before wid'ened, 25x100: W. Dickson to Agnes Jane McClelland..... $50,500

Broome st., No. 24, 25x99.8; W. Fernbacher to L. Moll..... 27,000

East Broadway, n. s., 164 ft. w. of Market st., 25x68.6: Delia Farrugia to E. M. Nichols..... 12,500

Maiden lane, No. 164, 25.3x36.8x22.8x36.4, includes alley way adjoining; S. C. Williams, Trustee, to G. P. Wetmore..... 15,000

Perry st., n. s., 78.4 ft. w. of Waverly place, 24x95 also strip adjoining on e., 75 ft. n. of Perry st., 8.4x20; executors of L. Moppock to A. H. Wedemeyer..... 10,750

9th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x85; Mary L. Rancke to J. Levy..... 250

Same property; J. Levy to Emil Forster..... 10,000

10th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x94.9; E. Hartnagle, Referee, to G. Ehret..... 10,000

Same property; Mary A., wife of T. Donohue, to E. Ehret..... nom.

Same property; Margaret McMahon, wid'w, Margaret R., wife of F. Crawford, and J. Schuft to G. Ehret..... nom.

24th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d av., 46.8x98.9; J. Farrell, Referee, to S. Leserman..... 8,000

32d st., n. s., No. 341 West, 20x98.9; Julia Estelle Cohen, widow, to J. Britchett..... 14,500

82d st., n. s., 138 ft. w. of 8th av., 22.8x98.9; H. Howard to C. F. Tietjen..... 22,000

Same property; N. A. Childs to same..... nom.

50th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; J. W. Munro to Frances Pearsall, wife of M. A. Field..... 50,000

42d st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.8x98.9; J. Cunningham to W. J. Cunningham..... 16,500

43d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; L. Moll to W. Fernbacher..... 18,700

52d st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; J. Straus to Henrietta, wife of M. Arnold..... 17,250

55th st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Jane K., wife of J. N. Ewel, to Mary J., wife of W. C. Dornin..... 35,000

56th st., n. s., 600 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; S. L. Bradley to H. Friedman..... 70,000

63d st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; L. Grant to A. Davidson..... 6,000

64th st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; A. Styles to Mary H., wife of L. A. De Barry..... 32,000

83d st., n. s., 241.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x102.2; T. Hagan to J. Dunning..... 15,000

115th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.11; J. Townshend to W. Austin..... 1,000

120th st., s. s., 119.5 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.5x100.5; Evelina M. Prudhomme to J. M. Farrington..... 12,500

125th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x100.11; 115th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Bouverard, 50x100.11; J. W. McGuire to C. E. Horne..... 24,000

122d st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100.11; C. Emmons to Elizabeth, wife of L. Germond..... 7,000

130th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 150x99.11; W. H. Hays to A. Hanks..... 13,000

176th st., n. s., 250.7 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 24.2x100; Ellen R., wife of C. Hart, to Josephine, wife of H. State ott..... 300

171st st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Railroad av., 50x50, Morrisania; Executors of Ann Maher to L. H. Wynne..... 1,450

Same property; P. Maher to L. H. Wynne..... 1,450

Lexington av., w. s., 19.9 ft. s. of 31st st., 19.9x st.; C. Sim s to A. Simis..... 14,900

1st av., w. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 52d st., 80x100; F. Schrack to M. Lockerimo..... 79,750

1st av., w. s., (No. 975,) 25x75; M. Mickolash to J. C. Schwartz..... 21,000

Lexington av., e. corner 61st st., 19.9.3x—x114x90; W. Leckerling to F. Schuck..... 40,000

9th av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 37th st., 24.8x100; C. Phillips to S. Marks..... 20,000

Amsterdam av., corner 44th st., 20.1x55; 44th st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th av., 16x40.1, one plot; F. J. Doelger to A. Schinkelman..... 21,250

LEASE RECORDED.

3d av., No. 1,551, n. e. corner 87th st., 5 years; 2 years, per year, $1,080; 3 years, per year...$1,140

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
No. 4 PARK PLACE.

Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York city and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D St., in close proximity to the finest new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x80 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and three-story finished sand stone front; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. K. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 2 Pine st. and No. 20 East 17th st.

A OFFER IS WANTED FOR No. 49 WEST 24th st., between fifth and sixth avs., a new, superb, modern-size, four-story house of superior build and finish; well arranged and complete with every modern improvement; college avenue; ground rent low. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON 29TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and Park avs.—A four-story, brown-stone house, 25 feet in width, for $48,000; terms very liberal; a small piece of property well rented might be taken in part payment. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$22,000 FOR A HANDSOME THREE-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house on 43d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; free and in good order; fine neighborhood. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, 100 21st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & MOLLENHAUER,
Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

$14,000.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, partly furnished; all improvements. Call at No. 214 West 48th st., in the forenoon.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING Stove is used to heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIFFEN & CO.,
3d av., above 23d st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., cheap, and on terms to suit customers. Inquire next door.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—No. 317 WEST 51ST st. to be sub-let any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ONE OF THE finest plantations situated on Bayou Teche, Louisiana, consisting of about 2,000 acres of land, of which about 600 acres is wood-land, and the balance is well ditched and under cultivation. The bayou runs through the place, and the new railroad building to New-Orleans passes over a part of the plantation. Large sugar house, stables, Manager's house, cabins, all in perfect order. Mules, horses, and all necessary stock and improvements for cultivating the plantation. The residence is well furnished and beautifully situated, with a fine lawn extending to the bayou. From all time the Teche country has been noted for the salubrity of its climate, and its good sporting. The above described property is offered, for sale on account of circumstances calling its owners North. A liberal portion of the purchase money might remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or an exchange would be made for city property, particularly if of enough value. The plantation is free from all incumbrances, and all taxes paid. Title unquestionable, having been in only two owners' hands during sixty years, for all further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOMES! RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and eccentric located homes, situated on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MATSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO County, N. Y., a County Seat, situated on an elevated position, overlooking the village, as a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eight acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Terms moderate. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York, or ELLWOOD & FULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.—A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A tract of land known as the Schuyler property, comprising thirty-three acres, in the village of Closter, on the Northern railroad, about ten miles from New-York City. Excellent building lots for private residences and good village lots. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York, or E. A. GORHAM, unopened N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound; ground ten acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; one mile from depot; house contains nine rooms; a very desirable gentleman's residence. Apply to T. S. SHEFFIELD, No. 191 Broadway.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE—STAMFORD. Attractive country homes of all kinds for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished; all prices. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff Side or Ridge opposite.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence at Tarrytown on the Hudson, in first-class condition; has fourteen rooms, with modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, range, bath, &c.; good stable; plenty of fruit. For particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIRable house, four city lots, eighty-eight feet front, twelve rooms, gas, water, bath, steam heater; plenty of fruit; four minutes walk from main depot. Apply at No. 355 Morris av., or address Post Office Box No. 4,475, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE CONtaining six rooms, No. 99 Huron st., Greenpoint; price, $3,500; terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., handsome house, stable, and ground in lawn and garden. Address D., Box No. 5,443 New-York.

CHEAP HOMES FOR SALE AND TO LET on the City of Railway, and one hundred farms near. Address Col. J. A. MARTIN Railway, N. J., Box No. 74.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In Fifth Avenue,

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE —Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine St.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,
HOUSES TO RENT
From $300 to $1,000 per annum.
HOUSES FOR SALE.
From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of
GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only
SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars leaving every five minutes to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARBRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York; Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, AT 10 A. M., AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, Houses, &c., (Under the order of T. A. Stephenson, Esq.)

THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, VALUABLE BROOKLYN STORE AND TENEMENT PROPERTY.

MERCER AVENUE (north-east corner Russell st.)—Important corner store property, suitable for any business, and excellent for investment; also the two houses adjoining, the whole forming a very desirable property to rent, netting from ten to fifteen per cent. per annum.

WYCKOFF AVENUE AND COURT STREET (southerly corner).—Large double frame house, filled in, two-story and Mansard roof, 38x34 feet, containing sixteen rooms, &c., and plot of ground, equal to sixteen lots, with stable, splendid garden, fruit trees, asparagus beds, &c.: a delightful suburban home.

Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST AND 52D STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 20, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, a

SALE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF AMY R. SHELDON

BROADWAY.—Plot of ground, north-east corner of 51st st., 40.5x102 feet, through to 7th av.

BROADWAY.—Plot of ground, south-east corner of 52d st., 40.5x170 feet, through to 7th av.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase m uey may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered May 20, 1875.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;

PEREMPTORY SALE.

79th st., No. 225, north side, between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant well-built four-story and basement brownstone and stone front, side 25x83.1x22.6, for one or two families, with fine gas fixtures and mirrors; in complete order; can be seen.

77th st., Nos. 431 to 437, just west of the east Side Boulevard, four two-story and basement brick houses; lots each 20.10x102.2.

57th st., north side, 475 feet west of 9th av., two choice lots on high ground, each 20x100.5. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Cooper Institute, corner 7th st. and 3d av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF 34 VALUABLE LOTS ON
1ST AV., AVENUES A AND B, AND 81ST ST., ON MONDAY, APRIL 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

FIRST AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 81st st.
FIRST AVENUE.—Three lots, west side, between 80th and 81st sts.
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Three lots, south side, between 1st and 2d avs.
AVENUES A AND B AND EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Twenty-six lots, comprising the northerly half of block bounded by Avenues A and B, 80th and 81st sts.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
of valuable property on
BROADWAY AND 50TH ST.,
By order of the executors of William Irwin, deceased,
ON THURS. AY, APRIL 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The three-story frame house and lot situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 50 feet 5½ inches south of 50th st. Lot 25x about 80 feet.

50TH STREET.—The two-story frame building and lot on the southerly side of 50th st., 77 feet 10½ inches west of Broadway, and adjoining the rear of the Broadway lot; lot 25x100.5.

WEYMORE & DOWNE, Attorneys.

Maps at the office of Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON JEFFERSON, LOCUST, AND RIVER AVS., and on KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Under direction of S. J. BIDLACK, Referee.
MONDAY, April 19,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
RIVER AVENUE.—1 lots, 400 feet north James st.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—8 lots, south-west corner Jefferson av.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.—2 lots, near King's Bridge Road.
LOCUST AVENUE.—3 lots, near River place.
Maps at office of auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

FARM AT AUCTION.—ON THE 19TH INST., near Hicksville, Long Island, 110 acres; all necessary buildings, including blacksmith and wheelwright shops; full particulars at No. 151 Avenue C.
JOHN L. CHEESMAN.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—THE DESIRABLE dwelling No. 329 West 23d st., on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to Dr. MARCELIN, or to H. M. FRANCIS, No. 65 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 18 4th av.: entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, AND ATTIC brick house; eleven rooms, gas and water; No. 281 Henry st.; rent $60 per month.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop furnished house No. 161 East 46th st.; rent $150 per month. JOHN MCKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

TO RENT—BROWN-STONE DWELLING NO. 56 West 45th st. For particulars inquire on premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET

TO LET, UNFURNISHED,

House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent, $1,800
House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent, $2,000.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent, $1,800.
House No. 144 2d av.; rent, $1,100.
House No. 141 Lexington av.; rent, $1,700.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent, $850.
Apply for permit to
H. MERRITT,
No. 53 3d av.

TO LET UNFURNISHED

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES at LOW RENTS,
from $600 to $3,000.
Also, several flats with all conveniences.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF Years—A desirable residence in West Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) on high ground, eight minutes' walk from Melrose Station; house large and convenient; on first floor large double parlor, library, sitting and dining rooms, butler's pantry, store-room and closets; seven bedrooms, bath-room, and water-closets on second floor; four finished rooms in attic, good cellars, two kitchens, stationary wash-tubs, range, &c.; the grounds are well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, &c., a good stable and spring-house; terms reasonable; possession immediately. Inquire of WM. VENVILLE, No. 14 John st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COMmunication by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes, and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other out-buildings; the house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 for a year or more; favorable terms in case of a lease. Also, a water-front of 500 feet, close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, A HANDsome stone villa at Hastings-on-Hudson; twelve rooms, in perfect order, completely furnished, piano, &c., large stable, boat-house, cottage with extra rooms, green-house, &c.; eight acres beautifully laid out with lawns, forest trees, large garden, walks, steps down to Hudson River, &c.; fine views from Highlands to Staten Island, five minutes' walk from station, twenty trains and two boats daily each way, forty-three minutes from town, perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes.
E. E. DEYO,
No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—HOUSES—RENT $600.—TWO three-story and basement houses in the pleasantest block in the neighborhood, Nos. 259 and 261 Halsey st; ten rooms; all improvements; two Baltimore heaters warm the whole house; they are protected from cold and dampness by patent lining, front and rear; private croquet in large lot in front of the block; Halsey street cars to Fulton Ferry, the newest and best in Brooklyn, pass the door; best reference required. See I. W. BARNUM, owner, for permit, at No. 253, same block.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, TWO houses, beautifully situated, and with beautiful fruit gardens; water conveniences, &c., in one; rent, $600 and $550; one large, suitable for a boarding-house; accessible one hour from Fulton ferry; same ship fares and railroads from Hunter's Point nearly every half hour; time from 25 to 45 minutes from New-York. Apply to THOS. WARREN, Newtown; or S. B. GOODSALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st.

NEW-LONDON.—TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER months, a cottage, with or without piano, newly furnished cottage, in the immediate vicinity of the Pequot House, commanding a fine view of the Sound; has water, gas, and all modern conveniences.
For terms, apply to H. S. CROCKER, Proprietor of the Pequot House, or at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, third floor.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the house has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET AT WOODSTOCK—LARGE FURnished double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground; grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or two years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor. Rent low.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, West 19th st., between 8th and 9th avs., all modern improvements, good neighborhood; rent $1,400. Also, several others in the same neighborhood at reduced rents.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession about May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

TO RENT—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A LARGE and commodious house on Hillhouse av., furnished throughout, and supplied with gas, water, and all modern conveniences. Apply to T. DWIGHT, New-Haven, Conn.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—TO LET, FOR the summer months, a modern built brick house, thoroughly furnished, and having nine rooms; house is in Stroudsburg, four miles from the gap. For further particulars address T. DUNKIN PARET, Stroudsburg Penn.

TO RENT.—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FOR ONE OR more years, a fully furnished cottage-house of thirteen rooms, about twenty acres of land, stable, hennery, good garden, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; half a mile from station; terms moderate. Apply for F. B. SCHENCK, office J. A. Benedict, No. 109 Water st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET OR FOR sale, a brick house; Mansard roof; built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; fourteen rooms; plot 50x100; fruit, &c.; convenient to cars, ferry and boat landing; rent low.
ROBERT BRENNER, No. 76 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—FEW LEFT; $1,000 TO $1,200 RENT.—High-stoop houses on Lexington av. and 74th st.; houses with mirrors, hardwood finished complete. Particulars at No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts., or No. 152 74th st., near Lexington av. Cut this out; come quickly.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only.

TO LET—WESTPORT, CONN., PLEASANT House; 12 rooms, many closets, bay windows, heater, grate, Beebe's range, set tubs, &c.; healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low. Reference, Dr. ROBERT, No. 175 East 73d st., New-York, or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 57½ Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—NO. 95 CLINTON PLACE WILL BE LET to a good responsible party at a low rent; good for a boarding-house; twenty-one rooms. Apply to J. GUTMANN, care of Rothschild Bros. & Gutmann, No. 48 Leonard st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 313 4th st., Jersey City; choice location; convenient to all ferries; rent only $55 per month; suitable for one or two families. A. HALLIDAY, No. 17 Harrison st., New York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME SUITE of apartments in the Sherwood Apartment House, 5th av. and 44th st.; the occupant going abroad will lease their furniture with choice paintings, statuary, &c. Apply at No. 1 East 44th st., to JAMES P. COLT.

TO RENT—EXTRA OPPORTUNITY—BARGAIN ON Murray Hill; perfect house, completely furnished, full size, four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, (sixteen rooms;) desirable location, low rent.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN WESTCHESTER COUNty with pleasant grounds; also a small furnished house at Newark; near depot: rent low to desirable tenants. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES,
No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY and attic English basement house, No. 247 West 23d st., with double staircase and two bath rooms. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. SKAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, FURNISHED, NEAR a depot; thirteen rooms, large lot, carriage-house, garden; less than an hour from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, to rent for the Summer.
WILLARD & STONE, No. 161 Broadway.

A PERFECT GEM.—"CHELSEA COTTAGE," NO. 464 West 24th st.; seven rooms, with all the modern improvements. Look at it, and inquire upon the premises, or of WILLIAM A. WOOD, 134 Maiden lane.

TO LET IN NEW JERSEY, NINE MILES from City, between two railroads, a commodious house, barn, &c. Address with reference, NUTWOOD, Box No. 66 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—NO. 86 AMITY ST., THE FOUR-STORY basement, brown-stone and brick house, with stable in the rear; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, 103 Fulton st.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF APARTMENTS in the Dalzell House, corner 5th av. and 15th st.; second floor, handsomely furnished, to rent for six months or a year; possession immediately.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON 34TH ST., FIRST house east 5th av., south side; location desirable; rent moderate. MITCHELL & A. B. CRANE,
No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 22 247, to let; modern improvements, elegant mirror, &c.; first-class neighborhood; six blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; bargain. ELSTON, No. 20 Liberty st.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-story high-stoop house; $1,100 for a three-story, 74th st., near Madison av. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av., owner.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE OPPOSITE PARK COTTAGE No. 5 West 107th st.; No. 144 East 83d st.; No. 237 West 32d st.; No. 138 West 25th st.; also floors. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 32d st., corner 8th av.

TO RENT—NO. 22 EAST 58TH ST.—THIS NEW cabinet finished twenty-foot house, only $3,000, with mirrors, cornices, &c. Apply to
LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE OFFICES AT MODERate rates in the rotunda of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Leonard st. and Broadway, well suited for architects and draughtsmen, the light being unexceptionable; steam elevator. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEW MODERN STORE No. 718 Broadway, with basement and cellar; size about 25x120, well lighted; also third and fourth lofts, together or separately. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A SMALL STORE, No. 605 BROADWAY, and small store, No. 607 Broadway, to rent, together or separately; desirable location for jeweler, faller, or other retail business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars, apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA WIDE BUILDING NOS. 87 and 89 William st., near Maiden lane; well located for drugs, gentlemen's furnishing goods, offices or merchandise, at moderate price. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF FACtory Nos. 326 and 328 West 21st st.; let low and divided to suit tenants; steam if desired; wood-working machinery on premises will be let or sold cheap. Apply at No. 325 West 20th st.

TO LET.—IMPORTANT TO DRY-GOODS MERchants.—Would be let for storage cheap, the elegant large four-story and basement store No. 15 Harrison st.; the stand for any wholesale business. Apply to owner, A. HALLIDAY, No. 17 Harrison st.

TO RENT—NO. 228 EAST 18TH ST., A FINE large house, adjoining the grounds of Hon. Hamilton Fish; four-story, high stoop; surroundings first-class; view over Stuyvesant square unsurpassed. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES AT NO. 245 BROADway, opposite City Hall Park; convenient, well-lighted, and most desirable. Inquire on the premises of ORANGE JUD. COMPANY.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STORE TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES TO LET—NOS. 5 AND 6 ATLANTIC dock, fronting East River. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE OR BUY—A HIGH-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs. and 10th and 23d sts., by a family of three adults who have occupied one house in 9th av. for twenty years. Apply personally between 8 and 9, mornings and evenings.
E. H. DIXON, No. 42 5th av.

WANTED—A HOTEL.—AN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who has not lived out before, to take charge of an elderly lady, or in any light capacity; is willing to make herself useful; wages not such an object as a comfortable home. Address all week Mrs. L. S., Station M, Carmansville, City.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting; is neat and obliging; will try to return a situation; good reference; would like general work in a private family. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting; neat and industrious young girl; has two years' reference from last place. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl, lately arrived from England, as chamber-maid or otherwise in a first-class family. Address M. J. Box No. 239 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as chamber-maid, and fine washing and ironing; understands French clothing thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 239 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman; is fully competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Call for two days at No. 329 East 35th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator and a quick hand-sewer; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; very best of City reference. Apply at No. 418 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 235 West 35th st., between 6th and 10th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 51st st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or to assist with anything else. Call for two days at No. 331 East 12th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's; call or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d st., third floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is a good cook and competent washer and ironer; would go in country or the City; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 139 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, who is a thoroughly capable cook and good washer and ironer; for City or country; has City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 139 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY ENGLISH GIRL to a good family to do the general work; is a good plain cook and laundress, and likes children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; NO objection to the country; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 307 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands all washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at corner 22d st. and 7th av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; can furnish best of references. Call at No. 10 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-class cook; good references. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to the country for the summer. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 57 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 134 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN BE SEEN at her present employer's. Call or address No. 1,238 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A LADY FOR HER COOK, WHO IS an honest faithful woman; very neat and tidy, and has excellent plain cook. Call at 78 Clinton pl.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILL DO washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—A SUPERIOR CUTTER AND thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate. Can be seen by the day, week or month. Call for two days at No. 224 West 32d st.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day; reference given. Call for three days, at No. 55 4th av., corner 9th st., over hardware store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; would like a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general house-work in a private family in City; City reference no postal cards. Call at No. 211 Adelphi st., top floor, over p. per store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL SPEAKING English and Swedish; well recommended; can dress hair, sew by hand and machine; cuts and fits; is a nice, tidy, and willing girl. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG person as lady's maid and seamstress; six years' reference. Call at No. 408 West 20th st., Room No. 1.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL WITH best of recommendations; is a thorough laundress, and does her work in superior style; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do pulling, fluting, and polishing; best City references. Call at No. 205 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS laundress and seamstress; prefers the country. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 114 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent laundress; two years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 26th st., near 7th av.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, as a private family, as maid and seamstress; can nurse ill children. Call for two days at No. 3 East 37th st.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAID; GOOD hair-dresser and seamstress; good on laces. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; Protestant; thoroughly competent; can bring a child up on the bottle and take the entire charge; has eight and five years' references. Can be seen at No. 62, 6th av., between 30th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, LATELY LANDed; speaks the best of French; has always had the charge of children; is neat, willing and kind, and a good seamstress. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 1, 8 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can furnish best of reference; no objection to go abroad. Apply at No. 103 West 30th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Call or address in the florist's, No. 340 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH CHILD'S nurse, with good City references, where there are only two children preferred, and a City family. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson as nurse to grown children; will also assist with light work; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 212 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN INFANT'S nurse, or will take grown children; has good City reference. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, with excellent reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 343 8th av., near 33d st., second door, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH CHILD'S nurse with good City references, where there are only two children preferred, and a City family. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 329 West 17th st., third floor.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH parlor-maid, with good City references, or will take a regular chamber-maid's place; either in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Danish Protestant who can sew on different machines; is a competent and neat chamber-maid; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SERVANT.—BY A NEAT SCOTCH GIRL AS GENeral servant; is a good plain cook and laundress, and has good reference; permanent home desired; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy young man of great experience as waiter, footman, or otherwise, in a first-class family; no objection to country or travel; has first-class City reference from present and former employers. Address W. C., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS—COOK.—BY TWO VERY NICE girls; the cook is a good plain family cook, a good baker, and is obliging and willing; the un-stairs girl can be waiting and the chamber-work; both would do work of a family; City or country; both can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salads perfectly; would assist with the chamber-work in a small family; has two years' City reference. Apply at A. Pecton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls; one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid; both wish to go together; City or country; first-class references. Apply at No. 38 East 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as first-class waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to include and wants washing at her own residence; would do house-cleaning or office-cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 595 2d av., between 32d and 33d sts.

MALES.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD LIKE the care of a house in Summer; the best of references given. Josiah Marcher, No. 120 Park av.

BOOKKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED twenty-five years, (single,) as bookkeeper; also willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference given. Address for three days BOOKKEEPER, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, Protestant, with excellent City references; has a thorough knowledge of silver and the service of wines and flowers. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HIGHEST OF testimonials; excellent City references; town or country. Address T. S., No. 502 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A strictly temperate, single man—Protestant—thoroughly understands keeping a gentleman's place in order; can milk and make himself generally useful. Address for three days Worker, Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a competent, trustworthy man; careful driver and first-class groom; neat appearance; strictly temperate, willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and will do it, the proper care and training of horses, carriages, &c.; is neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City references. Call or address G. J., American Club Stables, Nos. 134 and 136 West 39th st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, aged thirty, as first-class coachman and plain gardener; understands cows, lawns, walks, and all on a gentleman's place; best of reference. Call on or address J. D., at Mr. Hayes' store, Bloomfield, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference. Address P. S., BOX NO. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; a strictly temperate; with five years' best City references from last employer. Call on or address R. D., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging, which references will certify. Call on or address James McIntyre, at present employer's, private stable, No. 3 East 54th st., for a few days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—COOK.—BY A married man; willing to assist in garden; wife as first-class cook; excellent reference. Address J. M., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY PROTESTANT man, married; one child two years old; has three years' City reference. Address or call, Coachman, Beaman's stable, No. 128 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN, THIRTY-FOUR years of age; good height; stylish; careful driver; eight years' reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 2 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AS coachman and useful man; City or country; good City reference. Address, for two days, Edward, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; has no objection to assist in gardening if required; can milk; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, AND WILL MAKE himself generally useful, if required; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; City or country. Address No. 12 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; NO OBJECtion to go a short distance in the country; five years' City reference. Call or address Belanger's Livery Stable, No. 529 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address I. Overhulse, No. 208 East 63d st.

COACHMAN.—BY PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no children; and groom; no incumbrance; good City reference. Address A. Hillock, 360 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, STRONG, and able; can milk, drive horses, oxen, and does general farm-work; speaks good English; sober, willing, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 103 East 27th st.

FOOTMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WELLrecommended footman and to assist with the waiting; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried; has over twenty-five years' experience in the business; hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; any gentleman in want of No. 1 gardener, one who is not afraid to work in door or out of door, and for the management of his grounds, call or address R. D. Henderson, seed store, 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT man, aged forty years; speaks fair English; is a practical gardener in all its branches; has diplomas from Sweden and two years' recommendations in this country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man of small family; understands the care and raising of stock; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give unquestionable references. Address E. Patthey, No. 309 3d av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, no incumbrance; sixteen years' experience in this country, and good reference. Address W. N., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-rate vegetable gardener, understands fruit and out-door flowers, the care of lawns; can milk; willing to be useful; good reference. Address D. Y., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A French man lately landed; speaks German; can do all kinds of gardening; tend horses, drive, milk, &c.; will be generally useful. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands cultivation of greenhouse plants, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, and ornamental planning of the same; highest testimonials will certify. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best references from his last employers; can be seen. Call or address at Reeves & Simonson, No. 58 Cortlandt st., for J. C.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN IN EVERY branch; German; married, without family. Address G. P., care of Klauder & Looy, florists, No. 918 Broadway, near 21st st.

GARDENER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A German young man; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best references given. Apply at No. 440 3d av.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; wife as first-rate cook; no incumbrance. Address A. M., Yonkers Post Office, for three days.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references from his employers; can be seen at E. C. Reeves', No. 185 Water st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Swedish man, and wife, aged twenty-seven years, with one child; both speak good English; man can do farm-work, care and drive horses, &c.; wife is a good cook and a nice washer and ironer; also, milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—DAIRY.—BY A PROTESTANT married pair; one child; Hollanders; well recommended; very useful on a gentleman's place; wife a good dairy woman; no objection to take charge of a Summer residence in the city, if required. Address John Hof, No. 145 Parsonia av., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

VALET AND NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable Englishman, Protestant, of much experience; first-class to travel; satisfactory testimonials. Address B. L. D., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF CAPACITY—master or four languages—as valet in an excellent family; would travel if required; references furnished. Address E. S., Box No. 250, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM ENGLAND, as valet or waiter in a private family; is strictly temperate, and can give best City references. Apply to Walters J. B., No. 358 3d av.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-class waiter; and his wife as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind grown children, in a private family; City or country; both first-class City references. Address Stevens, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE WITH GOOD CITY reference; strictly temperate; neat, willing, polite, and a good table waiter; is willing to work; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKing English, with good City references; will come for very low wages; is neat, willing, tidy, a good waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; ten years' City reference from one place. Call for two days at No. 739 6th av., in the shoe store.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE Frenchman. Apply, care W. Watts Sherman, No. 245 5th av.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD COOK WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS RECommendations indispensable. Apply at No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN, one to cook, wash, and iron, and one as chamber-maid and waitress; City references required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A MANUFACTURing and importing house, a young man about eighteen years old to assist in writing. State age, references, and residence. Address Mr. ROGERS, Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED.—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; MUST be a good dress-maker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at Room No. 44, Madison Square House, corner Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO DO chamber-work and whiting and assist in washing; good City reference required. Apply, after 10 A. M., at No. 114 East 45th st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS WAITress, chamber-maid, and to assist with washing in a small private family; good City references required. Apply, before 12 A. M. Saturday, at No. 37 West 42d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT KITCHEN-MAID. Apply on Friday and Saturday at No. 6 East 40th st., from 10 till 1.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO general house-work. Call between 10 and 2, at No. 32 East 30th st.

WANTED.—A NICE, TIDY GIRL, TWELVE TO fifteen years old, wanting a permanent home, to assist in house-work, can call at No. 258 West 34th st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren; best City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 149 East 46th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, April 18.

Dr. THOMSON'S BIBLE-CLASS, 5 O'CLOCK.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS, 6 O'CLOCK.

SERVICE OF SONG—Congregational singing, 7:30 o'clock, in hall.

Address to Young Men at 8 o'clock

BY REV. OLIVER C. MORSE.

Young men's meetings are held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock in the parlors.

DAILY NOON PRAYER-MEETING at 4 o'clock, in the lecture-room, except on Tuesday, when the meeting will be in the hall, and conducted by REV. DR. DYER. Subject, "Personal Work."

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. Charles S. Harris, the newly appointed Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. A kind invitation to all.

AT HALL NO. 55 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway, Mrs. F. O. Hyzer, inspirational speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, April 18, by our newly-appointed Pastor, REV. W. F. Eaton, morning at 10:30 o'clock and at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Come all.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. S. Heber Newton, Rector.—Usual services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., 6th and 7th avs.—REV. J. Abbott (recently appointed Pastor) will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All welcome.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50TH St., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William H. Thomas, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BAPTIST MARINER'S TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts., Rev. M. Smith, of Newburg, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are invited. Seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st.—Rev. Arthur Brooks will enter upon his duties as Rector of this parish, on Sunday, April 18, and will preach both morning and afternoon. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger—Morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Private and Public Reform, or the Duty of Christians in Regard to Social Evils." Evening—"Luck of Moral Memory the Chief Cause of Sin."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Cherry sts., Rev. R. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter. Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley will preach on Sabbath Evening, April 9.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT. (PRESBYTERian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Fellowship and praise, with sermon by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CLASS MEETING. — LOVE-FEAST ORDER Thursday evenings in the gallery of the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., near 8th av.; also, Friday evening, Nov. 13, at 8. Seats free. West 36th st. All welcome. BENJAMIN ALBRO.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON Av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Prayer and inquiry meetings every morning next week at 8. Preaching every evening next week by Mr. Hepworth and other ministers. All are invited to come.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The Rev. W. Wilberforce Newton will preach every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON Av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock; Divine Services, morning at 10:30; and evening at 3:30; the Rector will officiate.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. W. Evarts, of Chicago, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH St., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday, 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. C. A. C. Brigham: subject—"Conditions of the Church's Obedience to Her Lord."

COME AND WELCOME EVERY ONE TO Allen Street Presbyterian Church. Free seats. Service morning and evening. All join in holy song. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Divine service, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR Broadway.—Rev. D. R. Vanbuskirk, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. You are invited.

EIGHTEENTH STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject, morning and evening—"The Shepherd and the Sheep."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st.

Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 18th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer at 10:30 o'clock. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH Av. and 11th st.—Rev. W. S. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning 10:30, afternoon 4. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. —Rev. B. McGregor, of Manchester, England, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Pastor in the evening, followed by ordinance of Baptism.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST., corner 4th av.—Preaching by Pastor, T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening; Sunday-school 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

HARLEM.—CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, (PRESbyterian,) 130th st., near 5th av., Rev. Edward L. Clark, Pastor.—Services morning and evening in the new church. Pews will be for rent Monday evening and after. A cordial welcome to all.

IMPORTANT EXPLANATION.—"THE TIME and Manner of the Great Day of God" will be the theme of Bishop Snow's discourse, in the University, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free, and all Christians welcome.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor elect, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 morning and 3:30 afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.

James M. Pullman, Pastor.

Sunday morning, at 11,

"Conventionalism in Religion."

Evening, at 7:45,

"Truthfulness."

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. W. H. Wines, of Catskill, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting. Monday evening next, at 7:45 o'clock, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. Address, "What the Christian Teacher may learn from a Heathen," by Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of Buffalo, N. Y. Lesson, "Gideon's Army," taught by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st st. and 9th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Roseter. Subjects—"God's Part and Man's Part in the Work of Salvation." Evening—"The Great Question and its Great Answer." Young People's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIMARY class this day, as usual; also the Superintendents' class next Tuesday afternoon. The Normal class next Friday evening, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, conducted by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach on Sunday morning a sermon, "Prefatory to the Conference Year." Evening subject—"Old Times and New—Which is the Better?" Strangers welcomed. Seats free.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, (opposite Booth's Theatre,) on 23d st., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Alleged Despotism of Faith."

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL PREACH repeatedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. HENRY M. SANDERS WILL PREACH in the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts., on Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. ANDREW LONGACRE WILL PREACH in the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Strangers are welcome.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL reach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. G. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer at 9; Litany and Celebration, (choral,) 10:30; Children's, 3 P. M.; Evening Prayer, (choral,) 7:30, with sermon—the third in the course on the "Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Seats furnished strangers.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Scorner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. C. Lucas will preach Sabbath morning, 10:30 o'clock; subject—"Watchman, What of the Night?" And at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.; subject—"Is the Resurrection Body Identical with that which Dies?"

SIXTH AVENUE U. R. CHURCH.—MORNING Baptismal service and preaching by Pastor, Rev. W. B. Merritt; evening, anniversary of Sunday-school; speakers, Rev. J. P. Strong, of Belleville, and Rev. W. W. Halloway, Jr., of Jersey City; singing by the school. All are invited.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. James H. Lightbourne, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free. Praise, prayer, and experience meeting at 3:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d av.—The new Pastor, Rev. L. L. Hamline, will preach in this church Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers in the City and others are cordially invited to worship with us. Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH Av.—Free seats. Confirmation to-morrow at 3:30 P. M. The service and address of the Bishop will be interpreted to the sign language for deaf-mutes. Other services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN

THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC.

TRUE ACCOUNT OF SECRETARY ROBESON'S ACTION.

FAILURE OF THE CONTRACTORS—SPECIAL STATE LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT AID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD—A LOAN FROM JAY COOKE & CO.—HOW THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BECAME INVOLVED—THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CASE.

Latchfield Brothers, who had the contract to build the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad through Minnesota, became bankrupt after completing a small portion of the main branch, and a special act of the Minnesota Legislature was obtained to enable the company to raise $6,000,000 additional on bonds. With this money the main branch was completed and part of the other branch was built, but it was found that $2,000,000 more was needed to finish it. Application was made to Congress, which extended the second branch to Pembina and gave the company large land grants. On these a deed of trust was made to Horace Thompson, George L. Becker, and William G. Moorhead, and $15,000,000 additional bonds issued, known as first mortgage bonds on the First Division (the Pembina branch) of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds were sent to Lippman, Rosenthal & Co., the old financial agents of the road, for negotiation in Holland, and large advances were made on them.

With this money Messrs. Moorhead and Becker, the Trustees, who were also the contractors, went to work to finish the First Division, with the object of completing it the entire distance to Pembina. First of all they purchased 33,000 tons of rails, enough to cover the entire work. After they had laid 13,000 tons of rails and graded something over half the division their funds ran out, only $1,500,000 having been remitted them by Lippman, Rosenthal & Co. On being pressed for more money the banking firm reported that they had sold $9,000,000 of the bonds, that they had applied part of the money thus realized to paying the interest that had matured on the previous issues of bonds sold by them, and another part to reimbursing themselves for their advances, and that nothing remained. The balance of $6,000,000 of bonds they had been unable to dispose of.

The contractors were thus suddenly placed in an awkward predicament. They had 3,000 laborers at work, to whom large arrears of wages were due. These men had been worked up to a state of intense excitement by the delay in paying them. They struck work, and threatened to tear up the rails that had already been laid and to burn the Company's buildings if something was not done for them quickly. Mr. Moorhead had an interest in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. He went to them and asked for a loan on 16,000 tons of rails, which were in warehouse in this City, on their way West, or at sea. The firm loaned him $800,000, taking the warehouse receipts for the rails as security. With this money the men were paid off, thus averting a riot that would have been disastrous to the bondholders' interests, and the work of completing the First Division was continued for a month longer. Then the funds again ran out, and an appeal was made to Lippman, Rosenthal & Co. to sell the $6,000,000 bonds that they held, and remit the proceeds. The banking firm answered that they would keep the $6,000,000 to protect their clients, the purchasers of the other bonds of this and previous issues. Work was accordingly stopped, and the officers and contractors held various consultations with a view to agreeing upon some plan of proceeding which should enable them to finish the road, but nothing came of it.

The Holland bondholders remained quiet a year. In June, 1872, a default was made on one of the old issues of bonds of the road, and the holders of the last issue called a meeting and appointed a committee to take measures to raise money in this country. Power of attorney was sent to J. S. Kennedy & Co., of William and Cedar streets, in this City, to act for them. Mr. Kennedy went West and had a Receiver appointed for the First, or Pembina, Division, and also had an order of the court made authorizing the Receiver to finish the road with funds derived from the $6,000,000 balance of bonds held by Lippman, Rosenthal & Co.

So matters stood when the panic came. Jay Cooke & Co., needing money urgently to bridge them over the impending crash, obtained a loan from the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., giving as security the warehouse receipts for the iron rails belonging to the Pembina branch of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway. This did not save them, notwithstanding. The day after their failure Mr. McCulloch, of the London house, arrived in this country. He was unaware of the disaster that had befallen his partners' firm until he landed. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. of London, were the financial agents of the Government. The Navy Department had deposited with them $1,500,000 in gold for the use of the fleet in European waters. The failure of Jay Cooke & Co., of this City, and the rumors that prevailed in regard to the shaky condition of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, alarmed the Navy Department, and they determined to withdraw their deposit. Hearing of Mr. McCulloch's arrival in this City, Secretary Robeson hastened to consult him in the matter, in order to learn what the chances might be. Mr. McCulloch said that the firm was in no danger from any ordinary run upon it, but should such a large withdrawal be attempted at that time, it would be compelled to go into bankruptcy, and in that event as the department would not be placed in the position of a preferred creditor the entire deposit would probably be lost. On the other hand, Mr. McCulloch offered to place in Secretary Robeson's hands such security for the entire amount as would be amply satisfactory. The Secretary was compelled to adopt the only course that a wise judgment left open to him, and he consented to let the deposit remain on the conditions named. Mr. McCulloch placed in his hands an amount of securities more than covering the deposit, among others, the warehouse receipts for all the iron rails belonging to the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company, except those in this City. A short time subsequently Secretary Robeson had occasion to send $80,000 to the Naval Paymaster in London, and he accompanied the remittance with a note leaving it to the discretion of that officer whether he should deposit it with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., who continued to be the fiscal agents of the Government, or elsewhere. The Paymaster made inquiries, and came to the conclusion that no loss would result from depositing the remittance with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; but, to make sure, he demanded from them and received full security in the remainder of the warehouse receipts for the iron rails that were in store in this City. Later Mr. McCulloch took a new partner and organized a new firm and the old firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., went into liquidation. They have now paid off everything except the Navy Department claim, and that has been partly reimbursed. Secretary Robeson still holds the securities, warehouse receipts and all, which if sold to-day would more than realize the remainder. Such is the story that has been so frequently twisted by certain newspapers into charges against Mr. Robeson of having used the Government money to bolster up the bankrupt banking-house of his friends, of having turned the Navy Department into a pawnbroking shop, and of having loaned the Government funds and taken old iron as security.

To return to the Dutch bondholders of the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Mr. Kennedy, acting for them, employed Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd, and Choate to sue for the 16,000 tons of iron rails pledged by Mr. Moorhead to Jay Cooke & Co., and now held by the Secretary of the Navy. They claimed that the mortgage under which the bonds were issued covered the entire division, all its equipment, and everything that might accrue to it in the future. The rails, they said, were included, and consequently Moorhead had no right to pledge them, and Jay Cooke & Co. could not obtain title to them. Such pledges, however, have always been considered valid among financial men, and the stockholders of the road, through their counsel, William Allen Butler, Thomas H. Hubbard & Co., dispute the claim. It was necessary to bring suit in the United States Court, and the Trustees of the mortgage not being residents of this State, it was necessary to remove them and replace them with others who do reside here. A clause in the trust deed gives the bondholders power to remove the Trustees on a vote of two-thirds of their entire number. All the bonds except thirty being held in Holland, J. S. Kennedy & Co. obtained through Messrs. Lippman, Rosenthal & Co., powers of attorney for the requisite number of bondholders, and yesterday afternoon held a meeting—that is to say, took counsel with their attorneys—and formally displaced Messrs. Thompson, Becker, and Moorhead, and substituted Messrs. Thomas Denny, Thomas W. Pearsall, and Jacob S. Wetmore. The suit will be immediately begun.

THE RING SUITS.

It is said that "experts" who have formerly been employed by the Bureau of Municipal Correction in obtaining evidence against Tweed have appeared before the present Grand Jury for the purpose of obtaining indictments against Tweed's associates. No indictments, however, have yet been found. It is also said that the revelations to be made by Ingersoll will be used before the Grand Jury.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will convene in this City on Thursday, the 22d inst. The proceedings will be of unusual interest and importance. President Oakley will deliver an address reviewing the questions of fire departments, water supply, buildings, local tariffs, and kindred subjects. Reports will be read from the Secretary, Mr. Montgomery; the Executive Committee, Mr. Crowell, Chairman; the Committee on Legislation and Taxation, Mr. Heil, Chairman; the Committee on Statistics, Mr. Hall, Chairman; the Committee on Buildings, Mr. Walton, Chairman; the Committee on Fire Departments, Patrols, and Water Supply, Mr. Murray, Chairman; the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson, Mr. Walcott, Chairman; the Committee on Origin of Fires, Patents, and Gas Machines, Mr. Ross, Chairman, and other committees. References will be made to the action of the companies which withdrew from Chicago risks last August. Every facility will be given to the members of the press to report the meeting.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—THE TEAM TO RECEIVE FREE PASSAGE BY THE INMAN LINE—THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

A meeting of the joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club was held at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. The members present were Col. Gildersleeve, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Casey, Capt. Bruce, Messrs. Crouch, Alford, Sanford, Canfield, and Bruce. A package, containing 250 tickets, was received from the Central Railroad of Long Island for the competitors for places on the American team from this City to Creedmoor. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the company. A letter from Major Leech was read, asking information in regard to the date of sailing and other preliminaries in reference to the departure of the American team. The Committee on Transportation reported the receipt of the following communication from Mr. John G. Dale, agent for the Inman Line:

INMAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, April 13, 1875.

To the Joint Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club and National Rifle Association:

GENTLEMEN: I write to inform you that we have received instructions from Liverpool, by cable, to tender free passage out and back to the members of the association who may be selected for the coming match with the Irish Riflemen. The number, we understand, is limited to eleven, and, as our steamer City of Chester, which sails on June 5, is a very popular steam-ship, it would be well to come to an early decision, so that we may reserve the best accommodations for the party.

Respectfully yours, JOHN G. DALE.

On motion of Col. Gildersleeve the offer was accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to return the thanks of the committee to Mr. Dale for his liberal invitation. The meeting then adjourned.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was held previous to the meeting of the joint committee, Capt. Fulton, the President, in the chair. A report was received from the subcommittee appointed to prepare the annual report of the club, stating that Col. Valentine, who had had special charge of the publication of that document, had decided to print 2,500 copies, instead of 5,000, of which number Messrs. Pennington & Co. had subscribed for 1,000 copies; Sharpe Rifle Company, 1,000 copies, and 500 copies had been reserved for the use of the Amateur Rifle Club. Mr. Alford stated that his firm had incurred some expense for procuring advertising plates to be published in the report, upon the representation that 5,000 copies were to be distributed, and he wished to the terms of the contract carried out. On motion, Mr. Sanford was appointed a referee to ascertain the facts of the case, with instructions to report the result of his investigations at the next meeting of the committee. A challenge was accepted from the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, Ontario, appointing a friendly competition with a team selected from the Amateur Rifle Club, to take place on the range at Creedmoor the Saturday previous to the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

THE EFFECT OF MR. GOODWIN'S INJUNCTION.

A number of persons assembled at the depot of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning to see President Grant and his party on the occasion of their departure for Boston, Concord, and Lexington to attend the centennial anniversary at the latter place. President Grant, Vice President Wilson, Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department; Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War; Secretary Delano, of the Interior; Ex-Gov. Jewell, Postmaster General; Gen. Babcock, President Grant's Private Secretary, and the Chief of Staff of Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, reached the depot a few minutes before 10 o'clock, and not being aware of the injunction placed upon the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, restraining the officers from issuing free passes to the Presidential party, President Grant, escorted by Gov. Gaston's Chief of Staff, proceeded to the door of exit to the cars, little dreaming of any impediment to their progress. The door-keeper, pursuant to instructions from head-quarters, politely informed them that it would be necessary to procure tickets before passing to the cars. As the party consisted of ten persons, the payment of $60 was unexpectedly called for; whereupon the representative of Gov. Gaston manifested in plain terms his indignation in regard to the affair, and expressed his views in regard to what he considered a gross insult to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who was left standing in an unenviable position near the door of exit, while the tickets were being obtained, probably occupying from five to ten minutes. Mr. Bishop made his appearance in the office about the same time, and explained how he had been precluded from extending to the Presidential party the usual courtesies over the road.

THE JACK HARKAWAY SERIES.

Thomas Eyman, aged sixteen, Thomas Stubbs, aged seventeen, and August Vommeg, aged eighteen, disappeared from their homes in Waterbury, Conn., on Thursday evening, and took passage for this City en route for the Far West, where they proposed to go on an extended hunt for buffalo. The boys were all employed in the factory of the Waterbury Button Company, and had been always regarded as steady, industrious lads. Through a course of dime-novel reading they had become imbued with a spirit of adventure, and determined to start for the plains, the glories and dangers incident to buffalo hunting, of which they had read, having seduced them from their more sober but more remunerative occupation. Before leaving Waterbury they each purchased a hunting rifle and the necessary outfit, out of their last month's wages, which had been paid to them on Thursday. Their flight was soon discovered, and the Chief of Police of Waterbury telegraphed to Inspector Dilks to intercept them on their arrival in this City. The lads came on the New-Haven boat, which arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and were arrested and taken to the Central Office. The father of Eyman, accompanied by the agent of the Waterbury Button Company, arrived later in the day, and with little persuasion the lads were content to abandon the proposed expedition to the West and return to their homes, fully satisfied of the folly of their undertaking.

THE STREET BOYS' SPELLING.

The City boot-blacks refused to abide by the decision made on Wednesday night last, that they were inferior spellers to the newsboys, and requested permission to have another trial, which was afforded them last night at the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society. A friend of the boys offered three handsome prizes, and a large company of street boys were promptly on hand to compete for them. The newsboys and boot-blacks each chose a captain, who selected their "men," and whenever a word was given out by Mr. Scofield, their teacher, the strongest "man" was put forward to master it. The contest was a very spirited one, and as the sequel proved a very close one, for the teacher decided that it was a "drawn game." A large number of visitors were present expecting some rich fun, and they were not disappointed. A colored boy was among the spellers, and struggled hard with some big words, but was "slaughtered" at an early stage of the trial. One boy, a compositor, spelled admirably, and the word on which he failed was a technical one. The night school of the Rivington Street Lodging-house is to be closed for the season on Tuesday next, on which occasion a number of ladies and gentlemen, artists, have volunteered to give the boys a grand entertainment, to which the public is invited.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE FIGHT.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred between Bridget O'Brien and Mrs. Mary Broderick, on the top floor of their residence, a tenement-house at the corner of Seventy-seventh street and the Boulevard. A fight ensued, during which Thomas Broderick, husband of Mrs. Broderick, made a brutal assault upon Mrs. O'Brien, knocking her down, and kicking her about the head and face until she became insensible. The injured woman was taken to the Reception Hospital in West Ninty-ninth street, and upon examination it was found that her skull was fractured. Broderick was arrested and committed to prison to await the result of her injuries.

THE MODEL FOR THE SUMNER STATUE.

A package containing the plaster model of the statue of Senator Sumner, for the Sumner monument to be erected in the City Hall in Boston, was received yesterday from the steamer Olympia, by Mr. Marsh, examiner at the Appraiser's office. Upon opening the package it was discovered that the model had been badly broken on the passage through insufficient packing. It is thought that, with much care, the pieces can be put together so that it can be used for the bronze cast.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, an opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel, notifying the Board that there is no law to compel the attendance of witnesses at Police trials, and a resolution was adopted instructing the Chief Clerk to draft an amendment to the charter of 1873, giving the Police Commissioners the power to enforce obedience to their subpœnas. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Chief Clerk to draft an amendment to the law to enable the Board to employ counsel. The petitions for a rehearing in the cases of Roundsman Raynor and Patrolman E. J. Smith and Michael Leavy, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who were dismissed the department for playing cards in a liquor saloon, were denied. A petition of ex-Capt. Joseph H. Petty, who is now on the retired list, for reinstatement on the active list, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Patrolman Maurice O'Reilly, of the Harbor Police, was dismissed the department for insubordination, and using improper and abusive language to his superior officers. Patrolman Wilkinson, of the Seventh Precinct, was retired on a pension of $400 per annum. C. E. Jewell, H. P. White, E. R. Choate, D. Murray, J. H. Ricker, F. Ringler, J. Walters, C. P. Randall, and R. Kullman were appointed patrolmen, and the board adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

NO SIGNS OF ITS ABATEMENT—COMPETITION AMONG THE ROADS—DIVIDEND OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD FOR THE HALF YEAR.

The railway war shows no signs of abating. Railroad men say that next Summer will be the worst for railroads that has ever been known. None of the agents pretend to adhere to even the latest low freight schedules that have been promulgated. They are all on the market, and take whatever they can get, their sole object being to take business away from everybody else, no matter at what sacrifice. Railroad men also assert that Commodore Vanderbilt, now that he has his four tracks laid to Buffalo, has made up his mind to carry grain at such prices as will effectually kill the business of the canals, when he hopes to secure the entire grain-carrying monopoly. They further say that none of the railroads are making their running expenses now, and predict that special freights, known as third class, will be carried this Summer at the lowest prices ever heard of—fifteen cents by rail and lake, and twenty to twenty-five cents by all rail to Chicago. This is good for the merchants, but is not encouraging to the stock and bond holders.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announces a dividend of five per cent for the half year which ended March 31, on the stock of the main stem, payable May 1. Also, a dividend of five per cent for the half year ending the 31st ult. on the stock of the Washington Branch, payable to-day. This dividend was announced at the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday, at which President Garrett, who has returned from his trip South presided. In making the announcement, Mr. Garrett made a lengthy congratulatory speech on the results of the pending railroad war so far. The month of March, he said, showed an increase in the gross earnings of his company over the same month in 1874 of $103,774, and that, notwithstanding the diminished rates for passengers, the revenue on the main stem from this source shows an increase of forty-five per cent. The earnings of the Chicago division were $100,625, an increase of more than fifty per cent. on the preceding month. Mr. Garrett also sketched pretty freely the origin and history of the pending railroad controversy with the Pennsylvania Railroad, recapitulating, as he said, the arguments used on the occasion of his refusal to enter into the Saratoga combination. He also urged the viciousness of the fast freight lines, expressing the conviction that they were vampires upon the railway system. He alluded to his correspondence in December last with Vice-President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in reference to the petroleum trade, and the enormous advance in the tariff for transportation of that article from Pittsburg by the combined roads, and which he was censured for not following, but that he thereby favored his policy of building up the trade of Baltimore. He claims that statistics show that the exports of refined oil from Baltimore from Jan. 1 to March 29, 1875, were 5,625,505 gallons, and that the exports of refined oil from Baltimore from Jan. 1 to March 29, 1874, were but 340,722 gallons, a gain of 4,674,683 gallons. He charges the Pennsylvania Company as responsible for the very great reduction in freights and fares.

THE TAMMANY ELECTIONS.

The following is a copy of the call issued by Augustus Schell, the Grand Tammany Sachem, for the annual meeting to be held on the 19th inst. In view of the division of interests which has recently manifested itself, the form of the call is noticeable:

BROTHER: Instituted in the year of 1789, the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, has ever since been found to be steadfast and firm in the support and maintenance of the rights of civil and religious liberty, and the principles of free government. Founded but a brief period after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it has at all times been an efficient agent in educating the people, and ever ready to sound the alarm whenever danger threatened the Republic. We are now rapidly approaching the centennial anniversary of American freedom, God be praised.

Perhaps at no time previous, however, has the perpetuity of our Government been more seriously threatened than during the past few years, and at the present time the peril has not passed away. Centralization tends directly to subvert the rights of the people, the sovereignty of States and representative Government. Prompt to discern danger, duty calls for fearless action; let us then, true to the past, as sons of Tammany and lovers of freedom, gather round the camp-fires kindled by our fathers, and in the spirit of harmony, brotherhood and freedom swear to uphold the principles established by the founders of the Republic.

To this end you are notified and called on to attend the annual election to be held on Monday evening, April 19, 1875.

In order that the objects and purposes of the society shall be successfully accomplished, it is important that a proper selection of officers should be made for the coming year, and, acting under the authority of a resolution adopted by the society, the Grand Sachem has appointed a committee of members who will submit a list of gentlemen whose social standing, well-known integrity, and recognised patronism should command the support of all, as we believe it undoubtedly will that of a large majority, of the members. That harmony, love of freedom, and devotion to our country may prevail, the presence, support, and influence of every member is hereby earnestly solicited.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Grand Sachem.
JOEL O. STEVENS, Secretary.

SALES OF PAINTINGS.

A peremptory sale of American and foreign paintings was begun yesterday noon at Mathews' gallery, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty street. The frames were sold separately, their purchase being at the option of the buyer. The sale yesterday included sixty regular lots, with eleven additional pictures which were put up at the conclusion of the regular sale. At the beginning of the sale two companion paintings by D. Meyen brought but $3 each. The other pictures, including the price of the frames, sold as follows: T. Noelle's "Farm-yard Scene," $31; Bolmer's "Morning Mist in the North Woods," $38; Whiting's "Early Autumn in Maine," $43; Guy's "Autumn Afternoon, Long Island Sound," $19; Bragger's "Twilight," $22; Barker's "The Old Guard," $36; Davidson's "Becalmed Off Sandy Hook," $20; Huston's "Afternoon—Narragansett Beach," $45; Pope's "Landscape and Cattle," $46; French's "Striped Bass," $49; F. Melinda's "Wayside Scene in Italy," $120; Williot's "Winter Near Antwerp," $44; Severdonck's "Sheep and Fowls," $45 50; Miller's "On Roncont Creek," $43; Williot's "Winter—The Windmill," $65; Richards' "Twilight on the Adirondacks," $38; Harvey Young's "An Autumn Shower," $47; E. Moriay's companion pictures, "Dead Calm—Irish Coast," and "Fishing Smacks on the Banks," each $23 50; W. Craig's water-color, "The Cascade in the Adirondacks," $25; Coman's "Fifth Lake, Fulton Chain, North Woods," $53 50; C. H. Chapin's "White Mountains from Saco River, Maine," $96, and J. A. Hamilton's "The Old Stage Coach," $36. The collection to be sold to-morrow includes, among other gems, W. F. de Haas' marine "Coast of Massachusetts;" Albert Bierstadt's "Morning on the Willimette, Oregon;" Von Prah's "The Wreck," J. F. Kensett's "On the Mediterranean Coast," and W. M. Brown's "Early Snow."

There is now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue, the collection of paintings belonging to the late John C. Force, of Brooklyn, which are to be sold at auction on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of next week. Mr. Force was among the first to introduce works of English artists into this country, and his collection embraces many fine specimens by such representative artists as Barland, the Shayers, Tait, Keek-Koek, Harte, Raife, and many others.

At the art rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, No. 817 Broadway, may be seen the collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., which are to be sold at auction on Monday and Tuesday, April 26 and 27. This is a collection of works by many celebrated artists of Europe and this country.

THE HASKIN BUILDING AGAIN.

Mayor Wickham and Mr. Sinclair Toucey, the President of the New-York Prison Association, have inspected Mr. John B. Haskin's building on the King's Bridge road, which has been selected by the Board of Aldermen for a Court-house for the annexed district. Immediately after examining the building, the Mayor decided that it was suitable for court purposes, and on reaching the City Hall he signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen directing the Controller to take a lease of it for five years at $1,500 per year. The building is located on the extreme end of the annexed district, and the Police Justices are opposed to leasing it for that reason.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE CLUB.

The Irish-American Rifle Club held its annual meeting yesterday, Gen. F. F. Millen, the President, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. F. Millen; Vice President, Col. Bethel Burton; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Brown; Executive Committee, J. J. O'Kelly, Gen. F. F. Millen, Col. B. Burton, Major P. M. Haverty, Dr. C. J. MacGuire, Capt. Jerome Collins, and Lieut. William H. Murphy. It was resolved that the initiation fee should be increased to $3, and the annual dues limited to $5. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved to hold the first match on Saturday, May 8, at Creedmoor, for the club badge. The conditions adopted for the contest were distances 200 and 500 yards, two sighting and seven scoring shots; weapons, any military rifles.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE JOHN B. MARCHAND.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the death of Commodore John B. Marchand, United States Navy, at Carlisle, Penn., on the 13th inst. Commodore Marchand was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 27, 1808. He graduated as Midshipman in 1828, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1840, to Commander in 1855, to Captain in 1862, and to be Commodore in 1866. He was placed on the retired list in August, 1870. Commodore Marchand served in the Seminole War, commanding the steamer Van Buren in that obstinate struggle. In the war with Mexico he took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz and in the capture of Tupsan. He commanded the steamer Memphis in the Paraguay in 1859 and 1860. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he was placed in command of the steamer James Adger, of the South Atlantic blockade fleet, and took part in the capture of Fernandina, Fla. While reconnoitering in the Stone River, in March, 1862, he was slightly wounded by a rifle ball from the enemy. In 1863 and 1864 he was in command of the steam sloop Lackawanna, of the Western Gulf Squadron, and in that vessel participated in the action in Mobile Bay, assisting in the capture of the rebel ram Tennessee. His services subsequent to the war were in the discharge of special duties at Hartford, Conn., and at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

The 'Longshoremen's strike developed no new features yesterday. Nearly all of the society men are now working peaceably with non-society men at thirty cents an hour wherever work can be obtained, and many of them are unable to obtain employment at that rate, owing to the influx of non-society men, whose services have been required so frequently in consequence of the temporary strikes of the members of the union. The former class have become nearly as proficient in the duties of loading and discharging a steam-ship as the society men, and as there is no danger of a strike on their part their services are more valuable to the stevedores. 'Longshoremen's Society No. 2 held a special meeting at St. James' School last evening.

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